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The Dreamer.

All day the white-haired woman sits
Beside the open door and knits;
Following thing her dim eye sees,
Busy with old memories,
She dreams her dreams of what has been,
And knits her old-time memories in.

She thinks of those who long ago
Went out below the threshold low;
How many times her listening ear
Has caught familiar footsteps near,
And she has started up to find
A dead leaf rustling in the wind.

But never as of those who lie
Beneath the wide and tender sky,
With folded hands on quiet breast,
All wrapped about with peace and rest,
She thinks of them. For her they tread
The green earth with her. None are dead.

Though years have fallen like the leaves
Above the graves where summer weaves
Her grass-fringed coverlet to keep
Safe hid from us the ones asleep,
She sees them all. Nor grass nor mold
Can hide the ones she loved of old.

She talks with them. When brown-winged bees
Make merry in the locust trees,
She thinks he comes and sits with her
Whose widowless love's interpreter.
O dreamer! young again to-day,
What matter if your hair is gray?

Sometimes she thinks that round her knee
Her children play in happy glee,
And when they tired and sleepy grow
She sings some song of long ago,
And on her mother-loving breast
She rocks her little ones to rest.

O dreamer, knitting all the day
Your dreams in with your stitches gray,
Yours is a happy, happy heart,
Attuned world from ours apart.
The years that turn your tresses gray
Have given you back your youth to-day.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Different Themes from Different Fields.

Mr. Hendricks is the fifth Vice President to die in office.

Forty thousand dollars worth of new silver dimes are to be coined.

The late Senator Sharon held a paid-up life insurance policy of $753,000.

A yellow fever death occurred on a steamer at New Orleans on the 27th ult.

South Carolina is to have a free trade convention at Columbia on the 9th inst.

Marshal Serrano, a famous figure in Spanish political and military history, is dead.

New York has raised nearly $100,000 for the Grant monument, which is to cost $1,000,000.

Eight Indians, convicted of murder, were hanged at Battleford, N. W. T., on the 27th ult.

The business failures for last week were 218, against 240 last week and 233 the week before.

John Kelly, the ex-Tammany chieftain, may extend his Southern trip into the tropical countries.

A dispatch sent from Sofia on the 26th ult. reports 2,000 Servians killed in the engagement at Widdin.

It is said that King Milan of Servia has made a secret visit to the Emperor of Austria for assistance.

High freights on Western roads and the low price of flour have forced the large Minneapolis Mills to suspend.

Fifteen swords, worn by Garibaldi at various periods of his campaigns, are to be placed in the Capitol at Rome.

At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 26th ult. Prince Alexander, at the head of 50,000 Bulgarian troops, entered Servia.

The total cotton receipts from September 1 to November 26 were 2,416,702 bales, against 2,242,354 to same date last year.

Lady Rolle, the original of Thackeray's "Lady Ken," died near Burleigh Salterton, England, on Wednesday, 25th ult.

It is said that the Servians sent a flag of truce to the Bulgarian lines on the 26th ult., proposing an armistice, which was refused.

Ruiz Sorilla started from Paris for Spain on the 26th ult., and it is believed that his purpose is to foment a rebellion in that country.

Three hundred Italian laborers passed through Reading, Pa., on the morning of the 26th, on their way to Charleston, S. C., where they expect to secure employment.

Thanksgiving Day was generally observed throughout the country, and many references to Mr. Hendricks's death were made from the pulpits.

The editors of the *Journal la Discussion*, of Madrid, have been arrested for publishing the headline, "Alfonso is Dead, Long Live the Republic."

There are rumors of preparations for a Carlist uprising in Spain, and a number of Carlist chiefs met in Paris on the 26th ult. and resolved to await the orders of Don Carlos.

The reports from the English parliamentary elections received up to the 28th ult. show that the Liberals have elected 141 candidates, the Conservatives 137 and the Nationalists 39.

A dispatch of the 27th ult. says that a boy named Snyder, 14 years old, was killed and mangled horribly by bees while sleeping on a haystack at his father's farm near Cullerry, Ill.

At a regular Cabinet meeting held on the 27th ult. the President's message, as far as completed, was read and unanimously approved. It is said to be an unusually strong paper.

At the union Thanksgiving services of the Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian congregations of Montgomery, Ala., Rev. Dr. Hecht, a Jewish rabbi, read the opening chapter of the Bible selections of the occasion.

A London dispatch of the 28th ult. says Germany and England have signed an agreement to recognize the Spanish sovereignty over the Caroline Islands, Spain having conceded commercial facilities in that quarter to those powers.

At Lindsay, Ky., on the night of the 25th inst. a railroad collision occurred and a man was caught between two cars and his body cut in twain, the upper part being thrown high in the air and the lower part dropping to the ground.

A dispatch of the 28th ult. from Monterey, Mexico, says the city is filled with revolutionists, who are well armed and ready to fight, and it is feared that they will succeed in overthrowing the State authorities unless the Federal government comes to their assistance.

PICTURES OF THE METROPOLIS.

A PLEASANT BUDGET OF NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Reveling in the Joys of Thanksgiving—A Brilliant Operatic and Theatrical Season—A Sale at Auction of $22,000,000—New Books Worthy of Mention—Miss Cleveland in New York.

Special Correspondence of Observer and Gazette.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25, 1885.—There is one New England custom that has now won its way throughout the Union, because it deserved to win: it appealed to the stomach as well as to the heart, to the taste as well as to the conscience. The man who in the presence of roast turkey feels no promptings of gratitude is unworthy of American citizenship or of life among hale people. Thanksgiving Day and its bird have, therefore, made a complete conquest. Here it is *the* great day, as Christmas is with us. All the residents of the metropolis whose family tree is in New England have gone to the old home to be present to-morrow at the family dinner. The day is a more complete holiday in New York than Christmas itself or than the Fourth of July. And it is the topic of universal conversation.

A SPLENDID OPENING OF OPERA.

On Monday night the fashionable season opened here in full bloom. There had been several nominal "openings" before, but the full and final event could not be counted on as having taken place until the Metropolitan Opera House season of opera began. It was one of the great Wagner operas—Lohengrin—and the musical director that worked with the great composer himself is here this winter. Fashion did its finest, and the audience was the most brilliant, literally and socially speaking, that can be got together in New York or that will be seen on any occasion during the whole winter. The very latest things in style, the precision of posing, the most gorgeous array of necks and shoulders and jewels and full dressed bachelors, from the fluffy dudes to the bald old gallants of many a winter past—all gazed and were gazed at in boxes from other boxes, while the great music went on. It is a brilliant programme for the winter; and the magnificent great opera house itself is enough, without performance or audience, to make a sight of it well worth one's while.

THE GREAT TRAGEDIAN BOOTH.

Edwin Booth is playing over in Brooklyn, and those who really care for the great drama and great acting are enjoying him and profiting by his engagement. Besides these and other good operas (an unusual number this season) and the old stand-bys of respectable mediocrity, there is the awfulest and most extensive flood of cheap clap-trap ever devised by commonplace men and acted by worse than commonplace women. In town the managers of amusements are doing very well, but it is said that in the country generally the business is very bad this year.

WALL STREET AND THE WEST SHORE R. R.

Wall Street during these last few weeks has been itself again. Speculation has been wild, and there has been a chance for that excitement without which the born speculator who finds his natural home there cannot be happy. One of the biggest trades that has taken place in business circles for sometime was made to-day, when the West Shore Railroad was sold at auction to the highest bidder. There was but one bidder, and he bid $22,000,000. A pretty neat sum! The road, which runs along the west bank of the Hudson River, was built in opposition to the New York Central (Vanderbilt's), which runs parallel to it on the east bank. The new road has never paid. Though it reduced the rates and the volume of business of the older road, it was never able to compete with it. The purchaser to-day was the owner of the controlling interest in the Vanderbilt road. The same syndicate now own both roads. The sale was noteworthy because of the large amount of money involved; and the necessity of selling the road has proved one very important fact in railroad management, and that is that "paralleling" a road where there is a water-route cannot be made to pay. You may be interested in knowing that the average freight rate per ton per mile on the New York roads now is 8-10 of one cent. That is, to haul one ton of freight 100 miles costs only 80 cents. The flour from the mills in Minnesota can be brought to New York for less money than the baker, after he has made it into bread, can convey it to his customers a few blocks away.

It is a time of very great quiet for all the notable folks, and the personal news-mongers are having a dull time of it. Nobody does anything to gossip about.

NOTABLE BOOKS AND CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES.

Already Christmas books and Christmas cards and beauties and dainties of all kinds are in the market. The books this year are hardly up to the average; but the card-makers have even outdone themselves both in beauty and in product. Among all the new books of the year there is hardly anything more attractive or useful than a series of little volumes called "The World's Workers." Every one is a delightfully written little biography of some notable person—English or American. The subjects are statesmen, scientists, painters, musicians, women—everybody who has really done a good share of the world's work. There has just come out, too, within a week a "History of a Political Crime," being a full narrative of the Fraud of 1876, by a journalist who has had every opportunity for information. In "Sunset" Cox's large volume of "Three Decades of Federal Legislation," which is selling very largely for so costly a book, there is not only an appreciative sketch of Senator Vance (part of which some of the North Carolina papers have printed, I think,) but a good, concise narrative of the events in the State during the ku-klux and reconstruction periods.

THE LADY OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

In a social way Miss Cleveland, the lady of the White House, has done one thing in New York that is unprecedented, and that for the successful modesty and common sense of the achievement stands alone. Soon after her book came out she came to this city on business and on pleasure, and made a long stay here and about here. All sorts of efforts were made by the illustrated newspapers (and they are nearly all illustrated now) to get her portrait by fair means or foul. To see her five minutes would have been enough to get some sort of a picture if the artist had been ready. But she staid here all these months, seeing her friends, doing her literary work and going about her pleasure and business in her modest and resolute way without once suffering such violence to be done to her feelings as to have even a picture of her published. This is in striking contrast with most of the men and women in the world, who go out of their way for a cheap kind of notoriety.

NEW YORK'S EXTRAVAGANT RICH MEN.

The extravagant habits of the successful rich men of New York were well illustrated the other day by the facts that were made known after the death of Charlie Osborn, as everybody called him, who was one of the boldest and most successful men on Wall street, and almost the only one whom Jay Gould has not at some time or other spoiled. He made plans for building a residence, and set the limit at $100,000. Before he died it had cost him $600,000, and he died too soon to enjoy it.

The Valley of the Yellowstone.

This valley seems composed of two distinct sections. We have left the region of the inferno, and are suddenly in paradise. The sulphur stream, boiling water and blinding alkali plains have suddenly vanished, and in their place come the cool winds from the mountains rushing through the dense shadows of the pine woods. A pleasant ride of thirty miles brought us to the camp near the great canon, and we shall soon see this wonder of wonders. I have waited to compare it to the Yosemite and the valley of Mexico, but comparison with any spot on earth is impossible. It stands alone, utterly unlike anything the world holds.

Speaking to an Englishman who has been with us I said that Bierstadt or Church should come here and spend years in order to reproduce it on canvass, and he answered: "Twould be useless. No brush could do it justice, and the picture would be laughed at as an exaggeration." I think he was right. It is not so much in the grandeur of the cliffs, though they tower a thousand feet or more on either hand, as in its wonderfully vivid colorings. Bright gold and sulphur, deep crimson and blue, with the dark green of the pine trees and the rushing water, together with the fair blue sky and the light of the setting sun. Make the colors as vivid as you can, and the crag as fantastic as a dream, and you may in some small degree realize what this wonder of Almighty God is like.

The Shrine of the Invisible, the Throne of the Eternal—it fascinates; and one can simply sit and gaze upon it in silence. Surely the people can not know what our land holds, or the thousands would flock here and not to Switzerland.

Webster and Jenny Lind.

From the Louisville Times.

Webster was a very convivial man, fond of pleasure and social amenities. On one occassion he was at a supper at Brown's hotel, and the wine being good he imbibed a great deal of it. Jenny Lind was singing at the Canterbury Theatre, and at a late hour Webster and his party of friends adjourned from the hotel to the theatre. When they arrived the curtain had just gone up for the last act, and the cantatrice appeared on the stage to sing "Hail Columbia." Webster joined in with his magnificent bass and accompanied her through the song. The audience yelled, stamped and shouted. They began again, and again sang it through with the same enthusiasm pervading the audience. The procedure was repeated a third, a fourth, a fifth and a sixth time before they were permitted to retire. At the close Webster made a magnificent bow to the diva, such as would have made him a prince had he made it in a drawing-room of Louis le Grand; the singer returned it and Webster repeated it, and these courtesies continued until both had bowed in the most elaborate manner seven times. During the whole performance Webster held his fine silk hat in his hand and Mrs. Webster was tugging at his coat, signaling him to desist.

An Artistic Treasure.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

A dozen years ago an Antwerp tailor bought for a franc a dirty little picture which had belonged to an old doctor then recently deceased. The tailor hung the picture upon the wall, but did not think it worth the cost of cleaning, and nobody found it very attractive. A little while ago, however, an artist happened to see it, and induced the owner to lend it to him to clean. No sooner was the first coat of dirt removed than there was seen in one of the corners the signature, "Pietro Paulo Rubens, 1614." The picture represents Christ blessing the world, and is said to be in excellent preservation. The tailor has already received several good offers for his picture, but he is waiting until a rich American "comes along."

Michael Angelo's Mistake.

From St. Nicholas.

In the central square of the capitol at Rome, surrounded on three sides by buildings, stands a very large statue of Marcus Aurelius, once emperor of Rome, mounted on a spirited horse. This is the equestrian statue which has been preserved in a perfect condition out of the many that decorated ancient Rome. Michael Angelo, who designed the buildings which at present stand on this hill, was very fond of this statue, and especially admired the horse. One day, while he was studying it, he forgot that he was not alive, and, wishing to see it in another position, he cried out, "Cam!" which means "go on." After looking at this horse for some time, one might easily imagine that a shout or a touch of a whip would make it jump.

Pin Money.

The origin of the expression "pin money" is as follows: Before the invention of pins, in 1543, ladies used to fasten their dresses with skewers made of wood, bone and ivory. At first pins were considered a great luxury and not fit for common use. The maker was not allowed to sell them in open shop except on two days in the year, at the beginning of January. After this time husbands gave their wives money to buy a few pins. Thus money allowed to a wife for her own private expenses is still called "pin money."

In 1840 Harriet Martineau found seven vocations open to women in the State of Massachusetts; now there are 284 occupations at which 251,158 of the female sex earn their own living, receiving from $150 to $3,000 per annum.

The number of Christians murdered last summer in Tonquin, Anam and Cochin China is estimated at 24,000. Seven or eight thousand escaped.

A STORY OF THE WAR.

FRANCE, ENGLAND AND THE CONFEDERACY

Secretary Lamar's Interesting Account of His Mission in Europe.

Washington Correspondence of the New York Times.

An anonymous paragraph going the rounds of the press is attracting considerable attention. It says that the Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, now Secretary of the Interior, returned from Europe in 1864 bearing assurances from Lord Palmerston and the Emperor Napoleon that if the Confederate government would abolish slavery its recognition by England and France would be possible. It also asserts that Mr. Lamar diligently sought to impress upon the members of the Cabinet of the Confederate States the importance of such a step. This paragraph having been shown to Mr. Lamar to-day, he said:

"Well, there is something in the story, but as told it is very erroneous. It brings up some interesting reminiscences of my stay in Europe as the foreign agent of the Confederate government. While I was abroad I saw the Emperor repeatedly, but I had no conversation with him. Napoleon made no suggestion as to what the course of the Confederacy should be. He was with the South in sympathy, however. So was Persigny and so was De Morny, the Prime Minister. The Count de Morny was the man who is really responsible originally for the appearance of this story about the abolition of slavery by the Southern Confederacy.

"De Morny was a bright man, and he understood France, the sentiments of nobles and common people and the disposition toward the Confederacy of all political classes in the empire. He told me that the *noblesse*—Emperor, Princes, the Guizot faction, Imperialists and Bourbons alike—were for us. If the desire of those classes—the wealthy, aristocratic and powerful—was alone to be consulted they would declare for the Confederacy at once. But the peasants, *Vesclavage*—they were against the Confederacy. To them the idea that a cause was to be espoused that was not favorable to liberty was intolerable, and not to be harbored for a moment. De Morny was confident that the populace of the French Empire were more intensely opposed to us than the people of England, and that their repugnance was to be attributed to the fact that we were contending for the maintenance of slavery.

"While I was in England I did not meet Lord Palmerston to talk with him on the subject of recognition of the Confederacy. Dickens, Thackery, Carlisle, were all with us. Of that I am fully certain. Disraeli might have been with us, if it had not been for an unlucky mistake made by Mr. Mason, who was then with me. We were both invited to dinner at the same house, the house of Col. Greville, where many Southern men gathered, and were to meet a number of prominent men of the time, among them Mr. Disraeli, as he was called then. Mr. Mason was a good deal of a Virginian in his notions about social etiquette, and, it appears, did not know that it was enough for two or three gentlemen to be invited to dinner by an Englishman to remove all bars to conversation between them. An introduction was unnecessary under such circumstances. When dinner was served it so happened that as the ladies and gentlemen paired and passed into the dining-room Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Mason were thrown together for the first time. Mr. Disraeli was all grace and suavity. He bowed to Mr. Mason. 'Have you heard from Vicksburg recently?' he asked. Mr. Mason drew back and fixed his great black eyes wonderingly on Mr. Disraeli. The American and Virginian could not understand how so great a liberty could be taken by one gentleman with another when there had been no introduction. They got along very badly, never speaking, in fact, and it was impossible after that to attempt to approach Disraeli on recognition.

"It does not at present seem to me that I had any further talk about the proposal to abolish slavery by the Confederacy. In 1864, on my way home, the blockade-runner on which I had sailed made an effort to pass the United States ships at Wilmington. The steamer was attacked and sunk, and I got off in a boat with my officers. But, as fate would have it, in attempting to go ashore, the boat was also sunk, and my diary, kept during my entire stay abroad, floated off upon the waters.

"Did I speak to anybody regarding the matter of abolition? Yes, I did. I was younger then than I am now, was more enthusiastic, and I was full of the force of De Morny's suggestion. I spoke to Mr. Judah P. Benjamin, to Mr. Memminger, to Mr. Clay and to others, but never to Mr. Davis. I knew that it would be useless. Slavery was the thing for which we were contending, and I knew that to propose to Mr. Davis to secure foreign succor by abolishing 'the institution' would result adversely. Nothing ever came of it in the way of legislation or attempt at legislation. So the honor of having proposed that the South should abolish slavery in order that the Confederacy might live does not belong to me. Whatever of credit there is in the suggestion belongs to De Morny, whose advice was not followed."

Rather Ancient Ceremonies.

Ben Perley Poore.

The members of the Chinese legation at Washington take great pride in the antiquity of their country and its institutions. When they received news of the death of the empress, Mr. Blaine, then Secretary of State, went to pay them an official visit of condolence. He was received in the large room built by "Boss" Shepherd for a picture gallery, which was hung in white. At one end there was an altar, on which "joss sticks" of incense were being burned. The legation wore white robes, and each one bowed solemnly as the Secretary of State came opposite to him. After the ceremony was over Mr. Blaine told the interpreter to say to the Minister that the scene reminded him of some of the ceremonies of the Church of Rome, which he used to witness in the days of his childhood, and from which these were probably derived. When this was interpreted to the mandarin, he smiled and quietly remarked: "Say to his excellency that we have had these ceremonies in China for about 3,000 years."

Josh Billings wore his hair long, and now that he is dead harsh critics have forgiven him for this as well as for many other oddities of manner. It is a queer world, in which many must die in order to win recognition of their virtues.

UNCLE SAM'S TREASURE.

How Large Sums are Carried from One City to Another.

From the Washington Star.

A United States Treasury employe said: Of course the department has to be very mysterious about the movements of money. When a big transfer is contemplated, it is always kept a profound secret, and many millions of dollars have been taken in and out of the treasury without anybody's knowing about it until it was all over. It is kept a secret even from the employes in the department, except those who are selected to take charge of the transfer. And it isn't a very delightful thing to be selected for this trust. I have known men to become so nervous when they had the responsibility on their minds that they could not sleep at night, or if they slept they would dream of highwaymen and "road agents" chasing them through dark woods or along narrow mountain paths. Burglars and footpads sat upon their bedposts at night. I know of one case in particular where a man had been making several trips with large sums of money, one after another, and he was affected in this way. The men selected for such duty are not generally as nervous as that, however.

The great bulk of the money transferred from one depository to another has been shut in iron safes by Adams Express Company. But there have been occasions when large sums of money have been sent by private messenger. Three or four trusted men, whose courage and promptitude could be relied upon, have been furnished with traveling bags and sent off with millions of bonds or greenbacks. They have generally traveled at night. Fortified with good revolvers in their hip pockets, they have taken their handbags and gone to the depot in quite an ordinary sort of way, taken a sleeper and gone on their journey without awakening the least suspicion of the great wealth they carried. During the funding period this was done a great deal. Millions of dollars in bonds were carried to New York in this way. The men selected for the duty would take a sleeper for New York, carrying a million dollars or more in a satchel. They would arrive at New York in the morning and go to the Astor House like ordinary travelers, and stay there until the sub-treasury was opened. Then they would go there and deposit their bonds and get the old bonds in the place of them. It was always a relief when they got safe inside the sub-treasury, for the responsibility was very great. On the return the risk was not so great, as the old bonds were canceled before leaving the sub-treasury.

When the Lewis will case was decided in favor of the United States, by which the government got about a million dollars in bonds, a treasury official went over to New Jersey after the bonds and brought them to the treasury at Washington in his traveling bag. Lewis, you know, was an eccentric New Jersey gentleman, who left a large fortune to the United States to help pay off the public debt.

Special messengers have frequently been employed to carry money away out West, where they had to travel by stage over wild plains and mountains. They never had to carry so much money, but it was more perilous. In 1871 a high treasury official carried $500,000 to Carson City and Santa Fe, traveling through that wild country in a stage coach. These trips are dangerous enough to be romantic, and you may be sure the government didn't notify the "road agents" to be on hand. That same year a party of six took $3,000,000 to San Francisco and brought back the same amount in gold. The year before they took about the same amount. Special trains were employed on these occasions, but the transfers were conducted with the same secrecy. Safes were placed in the cars and bunks built over them, and at St. Louis a file of soldiers were taken on board. All these trips were full of risk and romance, and if it wasn't that nothing of the kind is done any more I wouldn't dare tell you about it.

In a Washington Lunch-Room.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The "Alderney Dairy" is the most interesting of the scores of cheap lunch-rooms in Washington. In it at noon you will find cabinet officers, department clerks, leading bankers and pretty female counters from the treasury across the way—all of them standing or sitting with a big white mug of coffee or milk in one hand and a biscuit or piece of pie in the other, munching away, while they chat between the bites with the old friends whom they meet here as regularly as the days go round.

It is a queer place, and I don't believe there is one like it anywhere in the world. Imagine a long, narrow room with a high ceiling like that of a bank vault, and at the back a polished oak counter running entirely across it. The door is of dark shellac, and a long strip of carpet runs from the door to the milk bar. Along the walls are comfortable wicker chairs, and above them hang many pictures of country scenes, and between each of these a short-horned Alderney cow in *papier-mache* has stuck her head and part of her neck through the finely-papered wall. There are, perhaps, two-score of these heads, and they look at you from everywhere. Back of the milk bar, at the right-hand corner, is one of those nickel barrels full of French drip coffee, and in the centre a number of faucets which will pour forth for you milk, cream, half-and-half, or buttermilk, on the showing of a dime. On bracket shelves at either end of the bar are tongue and ham sandwiches, and little round fat biscuits, both buttered and unbuttered. Attached to each basket is the price of the article upon it, and I see that plain biscuits cost one cent apiece, while those with butter on them cost two. Sandwiches are five cents, and pie turnovers the same. A full mug of coffee, holding as much as the big beer mugs which they use at Hoffbrauhaus at Munich, is worth ten cents, and half mugs, about twice the size of the ordinary coffee cup, are worth five cents. There are no tables in the room, and you must hold your mug of coffee while drinking it. The little shallow green bowls of white lump sugar are fastened to the walls near the bar, and each customer helps himself with the silver sugar tongs which lies on the top of them.

It is wonderful how many prominent men eat at this dairy. Secretary Folger's lips have often kissed these coffee mugs. Judge Shellabarger, the great Washington lawyer, gulps down huge draughts of milk here every day.

"Bridesmaids let out by the day" is the legend on a Parisian signboard.

THE CROWN JEWELS OF THE CZAR

ADVENTURES OF A DIAMOND.

The "Moon of the Mountain" and Its Traditional and Actual History.

From Household Words.

One of the largest and most magnificent diamonds in Europe is called "Moon of the Mountain," and forms one of the splendid jewels of the imperial regalia of Russia. In size, perhaps, it may be surpassed, but it is doubtful whether it is eclipsed in lustre and brilliancy by any other diamond in the world. Moreover, it has a curious history of its own. An ancient Indian manuscript records that it once served for an eye to the statue of the Grand Lama. The facts of its more recent history are, however, well authenticated, and are briefly as follows:

The celebrated Kuli-Kahn, who from the lowly condition of a shepherd's son ascended the throne of Persia, taking the title of Nadir Shah, enriched his treasury by a collection of diamonds of marvelous beauty and value. Two of these jewels were then believed to be the rarest in the known world, one being called "Sun of the Sea" and the other "Moon of the Mountain."

Toward the close of a reign glorified by many valiant deeds the tyranny of Nadir Shah excited his subjects to rebellion. To subdue the outbreak he raised a numerous army and placed it under the command of his nephew, Ali-Kuli-Khan. But his nephew also turned against him, raised the standard of independence and challenged his uncle to open battle. Nadir then marched in person to encounter the rebels; but before departing from his capital he collected his vast treasures and sent them, together with his young sons, under the escort of Nasrilla Mirza, to the strong fortress of Kelat—a place deemed impregnable. This was in the year 1747.

Nadir's impending doom was sealed. He had pitched his camp at Klabushan; and during the night, when he was asleep, his nephew and three assassins stole into his tent and murdered him. His head, at whose nod all Asia so lately trembled, was severed from his body and exhibited in triumph to the insurgent soldiery.

The jewels and money which Nadir had placed in security at Kelat now belonged in right of inheritance to Ali Shah, who ordered their removal to his capital. On examination it was discovered that many of the valuables had been abstracted, and among the missing jewels was "Moon of the Mountain." Indefatigable search was made and large rewards offered for its recovery, but in vain, and it was given up for lost.

At that time there dwelt in Bassora a rich merchant named Shafrat—that, at least, being his real name, but on account of his vast wealth he was usually distinguished by an appellation synonymous with our "millionaire." One day this merchant was visited by an Afghan chief, who offered to sell him some costly jewels. Among them was the lost "Moon of the Mountain." The price demanded for it, though great, was far below its value, but, nevertheless, the cautious Shafrat was unwilling to disburse so great a sum without due consideration, and he therefore requested to be allowed time to think the matter over. At this proposition the Afghan appeared uneasy and suspicious, but after some hesitation he acceded to the delay. The merchant having maturely weighed the expediency of the purchase, came to the determination of buying the diamond, and went in quest of the stranger.

Great was his astonishment and chagrin on learning that the Afghan chief had left Bassora, and that no one knew with any certainty where he had gone. Mortified at this disappointment, Shafrat made diligent search for the holder of the diamond, and at last, after very much difficulty, he traced him to Bagdad. The bargain was now struck without further delay, and the diamond became the property of the Bassora merchant.

At length, after the lapse of twelve years, Shafrat determined on a journey to Europe. He visited Amsterdam, and there offered his diamond for sale. An agent from the court of England had nearly concluded an arrangement for the purchase, when an offer made by Count Gregory Orloff, on the part of the crown of Russia, was too tempting to be resisted. Four hundred thousand roubles, together with letters of nobility, was the price paid for the jewel. The merchant, well satisfied with his augmented wealth, removed from Bassora and settled in Bagdad, where his descendants yet live; and "Moon of the Mountain," after its many adventurous journeys, was conveyed to St. Petersburg and found a resting-place in the sceptre of the Empress Elizabeth.

A Railroad in the Clouds.

From the Boston Journal.

Mr. Meiggs carried his famous railroad from Lima to the crest of the Andes at a cost of $27,000,000 and 7,000 human lives, but died before completing it. About fifty miles of track remains to be built. A contract for its construction has been made by a brother of Mayor Grace, of New York. It is said that the sensation of riding up this railroad, together with the ascent from the sea level to the mountain's crest, produces a sickness called "sirocche," often fatal, and usually sending people to bed for several weeks. The symptoms are a terrible pressure upon the temples, nausea, bleeding at the nose and ears and faintness, but the effects can be avoided by taking precautions and observing rules that experience has suggested, the chief one being to drink a glass of brandy and keep perfectly quiet, as the slightest degree of exercise will "floor" the strongest man.

Getting Rid of a Dog with Dynamite.

From the New York World.

Old Blobs got tired of having the dog around, a useless beast, although affectionate, and taking him out in a vacant lot, he tied a half-pound can of dynamite to his tail and lit out for a safe place to see the explosion. The devoted, loving animal followed his master closely, and the faster Blobs went the faster went the cur with the fuse hissing behind him. Just about this time the thought crossed Blobs's mind that he ought to have tied the dog; but he didn't stop to consider it. Just as he lost his wind and picked up a stone to persuade the dog to leave, the thing went off. It was a success. Portions of the late Mr. Blobs are arriving daily by mail from the different counties, and the funeral services will be held when the returns are all in. The dog is dead.

VICTORIA AND BEATRICE.

Their Recent Visit to the Castle of Balmoral—The Dissolution of Parliament.

Correspondence of the New York Herald.

WINDSOR, Nov. 18, 1885.—I reached the royal borough this morning just as the royal train from Balmoral steamed into the station with the Queen, who had traveled all night to preside over a council of her ministers in order to dissolve Parliament. The Queen was dressed in black, as usual, and looked wonderfully robust as she stepped out of a gaudy blue drawing-room car with the Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenburg. The royal suite followed at a respectful distance, laden with the rugs and bandboxes. The Princess, who is in an interesting condition, wore a loose sealskin jacket and looked pale and jaded. Prince Henry looked less dejected than might have been expected after having made so long a journey dressed in a Highland costume and in the company of so exacting a mother-in-law as her Majesty is reported to be.

This is the first time Prince Henry and his bride have visited Windsor since their marriage, and in honor of the occasion the town was decked with a brilliant display of bunting. To-morrow the Prince and Princess will make a triumphal tour through the Windsor streets, for once unaccompanied by the Queen. As the royal party left the station in a court carriage, drawn by two grays, the royal standard was unfurled from the round tower of the Castle, but this and the flags displayed at the windows on the route were the only signs of welcome, as, out of deference to the Queen's inveterate dislike to crowds, her loyal subjects had been forbidden to encumber the road to the Castle. The Premier's big and rather ungainly form was almost hidden in furs, and he carried his right arm in a sling. He looked careworn, and seemed considerably bored at having had to come so far for a mere formality.

Dissolutions of parliament are not the pompous affairs they used to be when "Good Queen Bess" rode to Parliament in state on a pavilion, perched behind her lord high treasurer and attended by a glittering cavalcade of courtiers. Radicalism is rubbing the gilt off much of the old time gingerbread, and even the lord mayor's coach is doomed. Early in the present century such ceremonies commenced to become more simple. William IV., on one memorable occasion, drove down to dissolve Parliament in a hackney coach, but he wore his crown when he entered the House of Lords, and Lord Grey, with his sword of state, gave an impressive touch to the ceremony. Cromwell had a summary way of dissolving Parliament. He sent his last Parliament "to the right about" with the brief intimation that he thought it high time an end should be put to its sitting, adding: "I do dissolve this Parliament, and let God judge between me and you."

Dissolution has of late years been generally done by mere proclamation. To-day's proceedings lasted about ten minutes. The ministers drove to the Castle, were ushered into the Council Chamber, handed the proclamation—the death warrant of Mr. Gladstone's Parliament—to the Queen, who signed it at half-past 2, the Parliament expired, and the ministers went to luncheon.

A Beautiful Incident.

A poor Arab traveling in the desert met with a spring of clear, sweet, sparkling water. Used as he was only to brackish wells, such water as this appeared to his simple mind worthy of a monarch, and filling his leathern bottle from the spring he determined to go and present it to the Caliph himself.

The poor man traveled a long way before he reached the presence of his sovereign and laid his humble offering at his feet. The Caliph did not despise the little gift brought to him with so much trouble. He ordered some of the water to be poured into a cup, drank it, and, thanking the Arab with a smile, ordered him to be presented with a reward. The courtiers around pressed forward, eager to taste of the wonderful water; but, to the surprise of all, the Caliph forbade them to touch a single drop.

After the poor Arab had quitted the royal presence with a light and joyful heart the Caliph turned to his courtiers, and thus explained his conduct: "During the travels of the Arab," said he, "the water in his leathern bottle became impure and distasteful. But it was an offering of love, and as such I have received it with pleasure. But I well know that had I suffered another to partake of it, he would not have concealed his disgust; and, therefore, I forbade you to touch the draught, lest the heart of the poor man would have been wounded."

The Mikado of Japan.

So much is being said about the Mikado of the stage that those points concerning the real Mikado may be of interest. A revolution brought the present Mikado into power in Japan some seventeen years ago, at which time he was a boy of sixteen. He found a feudal system, wherein 600,000 men were maintained for war. The empire was a military encampment. The young Mikado changed all. He made the dependents the freemen, and the feudal rulers he made the subordinates. He made men freeholders in perpetual tenure of their lands. He insured as great protection to life and property as may be enjoyed. His code of laws he modeled after those of England and the United States, establishing a sufficient judiciary. He gathered about him broad, sound and progressive counselors. He rules an empire already having five hundred miles of railroad, postal facilities, with a postal savings bank system worthy of imitation in this country. He has built a navy, and can repair ships with the best. As great as if not greater than what he has accomplished is what he has proclaimed he proposes to do, and that is in 1890 to convert his empire into a constitutional empire, with a parliament exercising the delegated authority of the people.

Our Duty.

The certainty that life cannot be long, and the probability that it will be much shorter than nature allows, ought to awaken every man to the active prosecution of whatever he is desirous to perform. It is true death may intercept the swiftest career; but he who is cut off in the midst of an honest undertaking has at least the honor of falling in his rank, and has fought the battle although he missed victory.

Observer and Gazette.

JOHN R. MYROVER, Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,.....DECEMBER 3, 1885.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

The Wilmington *Star* corrects our Washington correspondent with regard to Joseph Gales and the parentage of Seaton Gales. Without examining into the matter we may be pretty sure that the scholarly editor of the *Star* is right in this as in nearly all matters of a like character.

The death of King Alfonso will once again set the irrepressible Don Carlos to sounding his toesin and blowing his horn. The military party will now be the strong party in Spain, but the figure of Don Carlos will not be its rallying point, nor will his name be the shibboleth inciting to great deeds.

We confess to a deep feeling of disappointment at the result of the elections so far in England. The Tories seem to be gaining strength everywhere, and Parliament will probably be composed of that element by a large majority. We predict that not many years will elapse before the English people will bitterly and vainly deplore their error.

The leading men and newspapers that counseled President Cleveland to remain at his post in Washington and not to attend the funeral services of the Vice President, were actuated by wise and prudential motives, notwithstanding the flippancy which dismissed them with the epithets "alarmist!" and "coward!" The life of the Chief Magistrate is of transcendent importance to the American people at this time, and no extraordinary risks of travel, etc., are justifiable.

DEATH OF THE VICE PRESIDENT.

As will be seen from our news columns, Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, Vice President of the United States, died at his home in Indianapolis, Ind., on November 25, after an illness so slight and brief as to cause no immediate alarm to his family. The direct cause of his death, however, paralysis of the brain, had long given the deceased, his intimate friends and medical advisers very serious apprehension.

Mr. Hendricks had reached the advanced age of 66 years, and his long life was very full of marked and shining services to his State and his country. He was a native of Ohio, but his family removed to Indiana in his youth, and from early manhood Mr. Hendricks devoted himself to the profession of the law, in which—notwithstanding the self-sacrificing cheerfulness and real patriotism with which he ever responded to the affectionate but urgent appeals of his people upon him—he built up a very large practice, and established an enviable reputation as a lawyer—deeply read, a close, analytical reasoner, a powerful pleader, a man of great weight with the bench as well as the jury, who never offended the dignity of his very high vocation by unworthy subterfuge for a temporary advantage.

For nearly forty years Mr. Hendricks had been in public life, commencing his career with a seat in the State legislature of 1848, and two years after being one of the most prominent members and influential and important workers in the convention which changed the Constitution of the State. For four years from 1851 he served ably and faithfully in the House of Representatives in Congress, at the expiration of which time he accepted the position of Commissioner of Land Grants, the difficult and at that time arduous duties of which office he performed until 1859. From 1863 until 1869 he was a member of the United States Senate, and the views of no man in that august body at that time were received with more consideration and weight than his. In 1872 he was elected Governor of Indiana, and filled the chair of Chief Magistrate of that State until 1877, when he was succeeded by "Blue Jeans" Williams. While in this executive position his messages and documents bore the impress of a powerful mind ever watching and studying the interests of the large and growing commonwealth under his government, and a perfect and comprehensive understanding of the deep, underlying principles of the great national party, of which he might well call himself one of the leaders.

The whole country is familiar with the memorable result of the great national convention at St. Louis in the summer of 1876:—the nomination of Tilden and Hendricks with demonstrations of deep enthusiasm and the still greater enthusiasm and gratification with which the ticket was hailed throughout the country; the brilliant campaign which was then inaugurated by which the Democratic leaders were resistlessly carried forward to the grand consummation of a fair election, and the lamentable results of the Electoral Commission. The delight with which the nomination of Mr. Hendricks to the second place on the national ticket at Chicago last year was received everywhere in every Democratic State North and South was significant of the powerful hold which he had taken upon the confidence and affection of the people. On the eve of great contests like that of 1884 everything is generally dwarfed to the supreme importance of the head of the ticket. It was not so then. The name of Hendricks was on every tongue, uttered with such joyous trust and hope that it alone secured the presage of splendid success. Our readers are too familiar with every event which has transpired since that time up to the day of the death of the Vice President to render any recapitulation necessary from us.

Measuring Mr. Hendricks by what he accomplished and by the remarkable influence which he exerted over the masses of the people, we must accord him a high place as a popular leader and very astute and successful politician—for we do not deny that he was a politician. Excepting Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, whose big brain, matchless powers of argument and wonderful extent of knowledge place him head and shoulders above any man of his section, or, indeed, of the West and North, Mr. Hendricks was easily the peer of all the most popular leaders of the Western States—Doolittle, Morrison, McDonald, Vallandingham, Pendleton or Voorhees. Without the fire and *elan* of the "Big Sycamore of the Wabash," he possessed a finish and strength of logic in his speeches which deeply impressed reflecting audiences and carried its lasting and beneficent effects to the final results at the polls. Mr. Hendricks was devoted to the national Democracy, its platform and its principles, and no effort of his was deemed too great for the achievement of victory for his party; but he scorned the devious ways and tortuous plans of such men as John Sherman, and no competitor met him on the hustings without according to him respect both for his fairness and ability.

The death of Mr. Hendricks is peculiarly unfortunate to the Democratic party in Congress at this time. It takes from our strength, and adds to that of the already dominant party in the Senate; it places in the chair of the President of the Senate a Republican instead of a Democratic officer, which is a very serious accession to their power; and, in the event of the death of Mr. Cleveland, it places a Republican in the White House until March 4, 1889. There may be more reasons to mourn the departure of the late Vice President than the mere expiration of his life.

THE EVILS OF A BAD MAN'S FALL.

"The downfall of Mahone" is a matter for heartfelt congratulation in every newspaper in the land which rejoices at the same time in the recent splendid victory of Fitz Hugh Lee. Speculations are indulged in as to what Mahone will do at the expiration of his present term in the United States Senate. It is even announced with authority that he already has his unsatiated eye on "green fields and pastures new" in some territory or State away out West; that he will go out, "build up with the country," and return to the United States Senate, secure in position for many years. He has accumulated a large fortune, his pride has been rebuked, but his ambition has only received a check. Nobody wastes a sigh over the black-hearted, disappointed old politician.

But the ruin that lies along his path in Virginia will never be known. Such histories are hardly ever told. Lives are blighted and characters are blasted and shattered, but the evil is done, and its effects are suffered for many years in silence. Alas! the young men, the struggling men of family, that he and his coadjutors have stealthily watched, studying their circumstances, their needs, their weaknesses, and finally by insidious temptations or appeals to pride making them apostates to their deliberate convictions, betrayers of their people and open enemies of the welfare of their State—all for a little bribe or the gift or promise of an office. When the end comes these tools are cast aside, for they have "outlived their usefulness," and years are left them for reflections over their folly, without the consolations of self-respect and manhood.

We would not for a great deal of money have the memories to assail us in old age which will beat about the dull ears of Mahone in Virginia and one or two traitors like him in North Carolina:—deliberate, ruthless corrupters of men, especially young men, for base, selfish ends; eaters of men's souls for paltry gain; defilers of honor and honesty for the sake of a few votes and a trifling triumph!

DEATH OF KING ALFONSO.

King Alfonso XII. of Spain died at Madrid on the 25th inst., aged only 28 years. He was the son of Queen Isabella whom the revolution of 1868 compelled the leave Spain in haste, and to abdicate the throne in 1870. The ex-Queen has since led a rather shambling, doubtful life on the Continent, once in a while pawning or selling some almost priceless relic of former regal grandeur to pamper some petted extravagance. But amid all her frivolity she did not forget the interests of her son, or fail to accomplish his succession to the throne.

In 1874 Alfonso was proclaimed King of Spain, and entered his possessions with much pomp and magnificence. His reign has not been entirely peaceful; the Carlist War, attempts at revolution and assassination and internal dissensions have combined to fill his royal days with a good deal of trouble. On the whole, Alfonso, without greatness, has been a generous, affectionate and beneficent ruler of his people.

THE VICE PRESIDENT'S DEATH.

HE DIES VERY UNEXPECTEDLY.

Mr. Hendricks Taken Suddenly Ill after Attending a Reception on Tuesday Night—He Dies the Next Afternoon—His End Peaceful and Painless—Paralysis of the Brain the Cause.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Nov. 25, 1885.—Vice President Hendricks died very suddenly at his residence a few minutes before 5 o'clock. He came home from Chicago early in the week and complained of feeling unwell, but nothing serious was thought of it at the time. Last night he and Mrs. Hendricks attended a reception at the residence of the Hon John J. Cooper, and after he came home he complained of severe pains in his side and stomach. This morning he was no better, and his family physician, Dr. Thompson, was called in. He give him an emetic and later in the day an injection. Mr. Hendricks stayed in his room all day, and most of the time in bed, although he sat up at frequent intervals. He received no callers, but about 5 o'clock Mrs. Hendricks left his bedside to see a caller for a few minutes in the parlor. She was delayed longer than she expected, and when she returned to the room she found that Mr. Hendricks was dead. The end of a busy and eventful life had come peacefully and quietly. On his face there was no indication of pain or suffering, and his eyes were only half closed, as it in gentle sleep. He died of paralysis of the brain.

When the news was bulletined downtown it was generally discredited, yet in a very few minutes a hundred or more of Mr. Hendricks's close political and personal friends hurried to the house. Very soon a great crowd collected around the entrance and on the street, and it was found necessary to refuse admission to any and all comers except immediate relatives. Hendricks died in his private chamber, a large comfortable room in which he did most of his work. Near his bedside was a case containing legal and political works, and on his desk were his papers, memoranda and a large number of letters which had been allowed to accumulate without answering in the last two or three days. His dressing-gown and slippers were at his bedside, and near by was a small stand on which were various medicines and a goblet of water. Portraits, landscapes and brie-a-brac adorned the walls of the rooms and were in striking contrast with the sad scene. Dr. Thompson says that in his opinion Mr. Hendricks died of paralysis of the brain, and there will probably be a post-mortem examination to establish what the disease was. For several years Mr. Hendricks had not been a robust man and was subject to frequent "bad spells," as he called them, during which he would be prostrated sometimes for days at a time.

While in Washington, during the last session of Congress, he was overworked and almost worn out by press of political matters, and upon his return here he signified his intention of laying aside all public business this summer and devoting his time to recreation. He spent three weeks at Atlantic City, and then came West and went to the Northern lake resorts and afterwards to Miami Reservoir in Ohio, fishing. He returned from there two weeks ago, and at the time said he never felt better in his life. Last week, by special invitation, he attended the Fat Stock Show at Chicago, and was there the recipient of considerable attention in the way of banquets and receptions, returning home on Saturday somewhat indisposed. At the reception he attended last night, however, he appeared unusually cheerful, and remained much later than was his custom on such occasions.

The news of Hendricks's death spread rapidly throughout the city and there was a general expression of sorrow over it. Those who were his political enemies here were his personal friends, and for everybody who called on him or whom he met he had a pleasant word and greeting. There were crowds around the down-town bulletin boards all the evening, while in the vicinity of his residence there was another crowd, all anxious to learn the particulars of his sudden demise. The evening papers could not get out extras fast enough to supply the demand. Hendricks had been dead but a few minutes when forces of men began draping the State, county and city buildings, and throughout the night similar emblems were placed on nearly all prominent business houses and residences, so that by morning the city will have put on a general garb of mourning.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25, 1885.—The announcement of the death of Vice President Hendricks has cast a deep gloom over the Capital. Vice President Hendricks's health had improved so much during the last year or two that his friends looked to his continuance in public life for many more years, and the news of his sudden death came with a shock. The first news of the sad occurence was an Associated Press bulletin from Indianapolis. The President and members of the Cabinet were informed at once, and the President immediately called a meeting of the Cabinet to take suitable action.

The Cabinet meeting was attended by all the members except Secretary Manning and Attorny General Garland. It was decided that the President and members of the Cabinet should attend the funeral of the Vice President. When the Cabinet adjourned the President issued the following

PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25, 1885.

To the People of the United States: Thomas A. Hendricks, Vice President of the United States, died to-day at 5 o'clock P. M., at Indianapolis, and it becomes my mournful duty to announce this distressing fact to his fellow-countrymen.

In respect to the memory and eminence and varied services of this high official and patriotic public servant, whose long career was so full of usefulness and honor to his State and to the United States, it is ordered that the national flag be placed at half-mast upon all public buildings of the United States, that the Executive Mansion and several Executive departments in the city of Washington be closed on the day of the funeral and be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that the usual and appropriate military and naval honors be rendered, and that on all legations and consulates in foreign countries the national flag shall be displayed at half-mast on reception of this order and the usual emblems of mourning be adopted for thirty days.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President: T. F. BAYARD, Secretary of State.

PREPARING FOR THE FUNERAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Nov. 27, 1885.—Mr. R. H. Parks, of Florence, Italy, a distinguished sculptor, who has just completed the Washington Monument at Milwaukee, a gift to the city from Miss Plankinton, arrived here this morning to take a cast of Mr. Hendricks's face. When he got to the residence he found Mr. A. Mueller, of this city, and F. B. Gessen, of Cincinnati, engaged in making a cast and assisted them in it, but the result was not at all satisfactory. Another attempt will be made to-morrow.

The pall-bearers were appointed to-day and the funeral arrangements somewhat changed as to details. The body will remain in the front parlor where it now lies until to-morrow morning, when it will be placed in a coffin and taken downstairs. At noon on Sunday it will be removed to the court-house and placed in the centre of the main corridor, where it will remain until Monday evening, when it will be taken back to the residence. The court-house is heavily draped in corridor and hall. The State and national buildings, prominent business houses and some residences are also draped.

Dr. Fletcher, of the Insane Hospital, took the first initial steps toward raising means for building a monument to Mr. Hendricks, by sending to the editor of the *Sentinel* last night his check for $25 for that purpose, and at a meeting of the Hendricks Club this morning a committee was appointed to coöperate with similar committees from other bodies, looking toward a canvass for subscriptions to the monument fund. A number of gentlemen have already signified their willingness to contribute liberally.

The movement seems to be going swiftly forward to-night. There is much difference of opinion expressed as to where the statue or monument should be placed. One proposition is to locate it in the central niche of the new State-House, which will be finished within the next year; others would prefer that it be erected either in Circle Park, which contains Gov. Morton's bronze figure, or in University Park, located two blocks further north. Another proposition finds much favor, which may or may not interfere with the suggestions already noted. By act of Congress Indiana is entitled to be mutely represented in the old House of Representatives by statues of two of her most distinguished citizens. Mr. Hendricks and Mr. Morton will doubtless represent Indiana in that gallery. Whatever is done will be the combined results of the two great parties. Republicans seem to be as anxious for a statue or monument to Hendricks as the Democrats. Mr. R. B. Hayes telegraphs that he will be here and that probably Mrs. Hayes will accompany him. Mr. Hayes and Mr. Hendricks were always good friends and at the Grant funeral Mr. Hendricks made an especial effort to relieve Mr. Hayes from the embarrassment noted in the presence of Mr. Arthur.

THE PRESIDENT WILL NOT ATTEND.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29, 1885.—The President this afternoon determined not to make the trip to Indianapolis. To a representative of the Associated Press he said: "In the first moment of the shock of Mr. Hendricks's death I yielded to my inclination and declared my intention to be present at the funeral. Of course, in reaching that conclusion I did not put out of view the peremptory press of public business, or what I deemed sufficient consideration of my duty to the people. Public business, I thought, I could dispose of by additional application and more hours of work, and I considered it to be my duty to the people to answer the tender sentiment of respect and affection to the dead Vice President, which does them great honor.

"I am satisfied now that I was at fault in considering the question, in that I did not take as comprehensive a view of the duty I owe the public as I should. That is, I did not look at every phase of it, and I am afraid my strong personal desire somewhat clouded my judgment. I am now reminded by some of the best and most patriotic and thoughtful of our citizens that the real and solemn duties of my office are at the National Capital, and that in the present peculiar and delicate situation I ought not to take even the remotest chance of accident incident to travel to gratify a sentiment so general and so characteristic as that involved in this subject. I have been profoundly impressed by these considerations, but most of all influenced by their strong and unanimous presentation by devoted friends of the Vice President living in his State and city, and their endorsement by the noble and patriotic woman, who, in the infinite sorrow of her widowhood, reflects the spirit and character of her honored husband in her solicitude for the public good. I am now certain that neither my desire nor the sentiment referred to, nor the difficulty that attends in this case a change of design, nor any stubborn idea of heroism, will justify me in subjecting the country to any greater chance of disaster than attends my performance of strict duty here, and that I ought not inflict upon my countrymen even the unrest and anxiety attending my departure, absence and return in attendance upon the funeral ceremonies."

The Secretaries of State, Navy and Interior and the Postmaster General will leave here to-morrow for Indianapolis to attend the funeral. They will go by special train over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

THE FUNERAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 1, 1885.—The mortal remains of Thomas A. Hendricks, fifth Vice President of the United States to die during his term of office, was conveyed to the tomb to-day. The event was made memorable in many respects by the presence of an immense concourse of people from all parts of the nation to witness the simple rites which preceded the interment. The presage of inclement weather on the day of the funeral, which was given yesterday, was verified only to the extent of a wintry leaden sky and a thick atmosphere during the early hours, unusual to this latitude. The heavy fog of the preceding afternoon still hung over the city when the day broke, but as the hours wore on it lifted somewhat and was less impenetrable. The sombreness of the heavens was reflected even more deeply in the appearance of the city which witnessed the development of his career. Its chief structures were hidden in folds of black drapery, while to the occasion were lent all forms which the people could observe to show their respect for the dead. The business of the city was entirely suspended. The clergy, without respect to sect, joined the obsequies. The bells of the churches tolled regularly, and the presence of the populace in the column which followed his funeral car or stood as silent spectators of the solemn spectacle tested their fealty to his memory.

The early morning trains on all of the railways brought delegations from the National Capital and all of the leading cities of the Union, together with an influx of people from all of the interior towns and hamlets of Central Indiana and Illinois. The Cabinet was represented by Secretary of State Bayard, Secretary Lamar, Secretary Whitney, Secretary Endicott and Postmaster Vilas. The Supreme Bench of the United States was represented by Associate Justices Matthews and Blatchford. The United States Senate was represented by Senators Edmunds, Allison, Pugh, Harris, Conger, Blair, Dolph, Vest, Beck, Camden, Vance, Jones, Voorhees, Payne, Palmer and Harrison. The committee representing the House of Representatives was composed of W. R. Morrison, J. Blount, H. A. Hathel, W. S. Holman, W. M. Springer, W. P. Heptsurn, S. B. Ward, W. W. Phelps, J. J. Kleiner, Thos. Ryan and P. Dunn.

Major General Schofield was the chief representative of the United States Army present.

Hours before services were entered upon at S. Pauls, and long before the passage of the column, the windows of the business blocks were filled with occupants.

The emblems of mourning, which began to appear on the public and private buildings on the day of the Vice President's death, have grown in quantity and design, until now the whole city may be said to be in a funeral garb.

One of the central points of attraction for the visiting multitude was the modest home of the late Vice President, on Tennessee street, a plain two story brick structure facing the State Capitol building, now in process of construction. On the front door of the home was a black rosette, from which was pendent a strip of black crape, which constituted the only outward emblem of mourning. On the street in front of the house gathered a large but respectable crowd, which grew in numbers as the forenoon advanced.

The oil portraits of Mrs. and Mr. Hendricks were almost hidden in banks of flowers and trailing smilax. Upon the mantel, in the front parlor, was an elegant floral piece, emblematic of "The Gates Ajar," sent in by members of the Chinese class of the Presbyterian Sunday School.

At 2:15 o'clock the casket with the remains was removed to the hearse, and the funeral procession proceeded to St. Paul's Church, which was already thronged with people. The audience was standing, Mrs. Hendricks following the bier. Ex-President Hayes was prominent. Rev. Dr. Jenkes preached a sermon of rare beauty and power. The immense processien moved in four divisions, minute guns firing until the hearse reached the grave.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Death of Mr. Hendricks and Matters Pertaining Thereto—The President Loses Patience with Some Politicians—North Carolina Appointments—An Old Clock—Col. Buncombe, of Buncombe Hall.

WASHINGTON, D., C., Nov. 29, 1885.—The President and Cabinet met a few hours after the unexpected announcement of the death of the Vice President, passed resolutions of sympathy and condolence, and decided to attend the funeral in a body. The public buildings are now being draped in mourning, and there is universal regret expressed on account of the sudden death of Mr. Hendricks. He had a great many friends in this city, and had secured an elegant suite of rooms at the Arlington, where Mrs. Hendricks intended to receive and entertain a great deal during the coming winter.

THE MATTER OF "SUCCESSION."

There has been a nauseating amount of "bosh" in the local papers about the *danger* of Cleveland's going to Indianapolis to attend the funeral! It seems that some people are born cowards and expect everybody else to become so. These same frightened wiseacres have a great deal to say about the "succession" in case of the "assassination" of the President! The "succession" sounds peculiar in a republic. I suppose if some crank should take it into his head to try the effect of dynamite on Mr. Cleveland—which God forbid—the United States could furnish fully one million "successors" who might be induced to draw $50,000 a year, and live in the White House rent free, for four years, even at the risk of receiving office-seekers, cranks and statesmen all day. I assure the alarmed patriots that there is no more danger about the "succession" than there is danger to the most distinguished citizen of the United States when he takes a ride to Indianapolis to pay the last tribute to his deceased colleague on the National ticket. Besides, there is a law which provides for a suitable temporary "successor" to the President and Vice President in the event of the death of both. The presiding officer of the Senate becomes acting President. After him precedence is given the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Mr. Hoar introduced a bill last session, which will doubtless be reconsidered this winter, to the effect that the members of the Cabinet shall succeed to the Presidency in the event of the death of both President and Vice President, beginning with the Secretary of State. I do no not like to anticipate any such dilemma, however, and it will be time enough to dwell on the merits of Mr. Hoar's bill when it becomes a law. I have faith enough in the people to believe this government would continue to run for a good many more than thirty days without any nominal head. The only trouble about the old law of succession in this instance is that the Senate is Republican and will elect a member of the party in the majority to be presiding officer, thus making the acting Vice President belong to other than the dominant party. The choice of the Republican majority of the present Senate will be either Senators Edmunds, Sherman or Logan. If Hoar's bill had passed it would have been Mr. Bayard. Let us all hope Mr. Cleveland will not need a successor. He is the ablest President this country has had for over a quarter of a century. He smiles when the "fearful patriots" urge him not to go to Indianapolis. The idea of a great big, fat, healthy man, nearly six feet high and strong enough to knock any crank down, being afraid to take a ride on the railroad for a few hundred miles because he was elected President is too ridiculous to dwell on!

A GENEROUS SECRETARY.

Mr. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy, gave all the employes of his department a Thanksgiving turkey. Two hundred clerks availed themselves of his generosity.

THE PRESIDENT DOES SOME "CUSSING."

A delegation of influential Democrats waited on the President last week to urge the removal of Mr. Rounds and the appointment of a Democrat to the position of Public Printer. It seems Mr. Cleveland had been approached once too often on the subject. He showed the delegation what a large number of Democratic Senators and members "backed" Mr. Rounds, and asked what he could do under such circumstances. I am told he got mad and indulged in language embracing words not found in the shorter catechism—in plain English, they say he "cussed" right and left, and said he wanted to do what was right and for the party's good, and he did not know how to act when the party leaders acted in that way. He is right. The Democrats who endorse men like Mr. Rounds (a most competent public printer, I will grant,) ought not to abuse Cleveland to their constituents—or they ought to let Rounds print the names of his Democratic endorsers. This would fix the thing in less than forty-eight hours, and some of the "cussing" would be done on the other side of the fence.

A PROMISING YOUNG MAN.

State Senator Leazar having declined the appointment as chief of a division in the Treasury Department, will be succeeded by Mr. James M. Leach, Jr., to whom the appointment will be offered. I remember him as a bright, handsome youth who was in the senior class at Chapel Hill when I first knew him. I have watched his promising career with interest, and hope he will always do well and continue to reflect credit on his State. He is a son of Gen. James M. Leach. I hope that if he accepts the position he will study law at the night school of Columbian University here, and return to his native State some day well equipped to hold his own at the bar. North Carolina cannot afford to let too many of the "flower of her chivalry" bury themselves in the departments here.

NEWSPAPER MEN AND THE OFFICES.

The appointment that Mr. Charles N. Vance has declined will be offered to Mr. W. W. Carraway, of the Raleigh *News and Observer*. I endorse all appointments given to newspaper men, and, although I know nothing of Mr. Carraway, I venture the assertion that he has richly won and pre-eminently deserves the reward. If politicians knew more of the spirit of that ancient and honorable motto, "*Noblesse oblige; aterna manebit*," any of the editors of a reputable paper in North Carolina would only have to ask in order to receive the highest offices within the gift of the party.

A HISTORIC CLOCK.

Gen. Robert B. Vance has recently purchased the elegant old clock that used to stand in Buncombe Hall, the home of Col. Edward Buncombe, who raised and equipped a regiment of soldiers at his own expense for the army of Gen. George Washington. Gen. Vance accidentally found the clock here in the possession of a lady, and purchased it for the new residence he bought here, No. 791 Rhode Island Avenue, this fall. It is a very handsome antique piece of furniture, and bears the legend which was inscribed over the arch of the gate leading to Buncombe Hall—"I welcome all to Buncombe Hall."

SOMETHING ABOUT COL. BUNCOMBE.

Col. Buncombe was mortally wounded at the battle of Germantown. His portrait, representing him as a handsome young man, dressed in a crimson velvet coat and knee-breeches, with his shirt-front and wristbands elaborately trimmed with point-lace ruffles, was burned up not long ago near Goldsboro, N. C., when the residence of one of his descendants, Edward Buncombe Goelet, was destroyed by fire. Buncombe Hall, which was built prior to the Revolutionary war in Tyrrell or Washington county, N. C., has also been destroyed by fire. Buncombe county was named after Col. Buncombe, and last winter Gen. Vance tried to get Congress to appropriate $5,000 to erect a monument to his memory at Asheville. The first Congress voted Col. Buncombe's heirs a large grant of land, which they never claimed, in recognition of his services. His State has done nothing to honor his memory, and his unmarked grave is in an old burying-ground in or near Germantown, Pa. He was one of the wealthiest, most cultured and most aristocratic of the field officers of the Revolution which North Carolina furnished. He drilled and quartered 700 men of his regiment at Buncombe Hall and fed them at his own expense while he was preparing them to go to the front. There is in this city, in the possession of his nearest living relative, a portrait of his brother-in-law, taken in the uniform of an officer of the British army, supposed to have been painted by Benjamin West.

The mention of this old clock carried me back far into the history of our State. Your readers will pardon me, because Congress meets soon, and my letters will deal exclusively with the "living present" for the remainder of the winter.

VANCE AND HENDRICKS.

Senator and Mrs. Vance have returned to Washington and are domiciled in their elegant residence for the winter. The Senators here are very anxious for Senator Vance to be one of their number to attend the funeral of Vice President Hendricks, and he will probably leave Monday on the special train for Indianapolis. Senator Vance was an especial friend of Mr. Hendricks, and entertained him on the occasion of a visit he once made to Charlotte, N. C.

GRANVILLE.

ADVERTISEMENTS. ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHRISTMAS

is almost here, and SANTA CLAUS has left a large and beautiful assortment

HOLIDAY GOODS

At McNeill & Co.'s Book and Music Store

Plush Goods in Great Variety.

Toilet Sets, Writing Desks, Glove Boxes, Handkerchief Boxes, Work Boxes, Album Picture Frames, Mirrors, Whisk Broom Holders.

Bronze and Brass.

Fine and Fashionable Goods in This Line

MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED.

Handsome Shaving Sets

In Plush, Alligator and Leather.

JUST THE THING FOR A CHRISTMAS PRESENT TO A GENTLEMAN.

Hand-painted Plaques, Tamborines, &c.

In Brass and China.

BEAUTIFUL BOOKS.

Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, Large Illustrated Family Bibles.

"HOLLY AND MISTLETOE," "THROUGH THE MEADOWS" and many other gift books in handsome bindings with elegant engravings. Call and see them.

COME SOON,

SO THAT YOU CAN SELECT YOUR PRESENT FROM A FULL STOCK

dec 3-tf

NEW STORE. NEW GOODS

BROWN & RODDICK

27 HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE.

We take pleasure in informing the general public of Fayetteville and surrounding country that we are now opening a FULL LINE of

DRY GOODS,

and will take pleasure in showing them to ALL who may favor us with a call.
We call your special attention to our

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK,

22 INCHES WIDE--$1.00 AND $1.25;

COLOR AND WEAR GUARANTEED.

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR THESE BRANDS IN THIS CITY AND IN WILMINGTON.

—OUR STOCK OF—

DRESS GOODS

CANNOT BE SURPASSED, CONSISTING OF

BLACK AND COLORED CASHMERES--All Grades

COMBINATION SUITS,

IN FLANNEL, HOMESPUN AND CASHMERE—PRONOUNCED BY ALL TO BE THE MOST STYLISH GOODS EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET.

Hamburg Edging; Oriental, Italian, Swiss and Irish Laces in Great Variety at Cheaper than Ever.

KING'S RUFFLING—STILL IN GREAT DEMAND.

A Splendid Assortment of

LADIES,' MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S WRAPS AND SHAWLS.

A Few Pairs of those Full Regular Striped HOSE left, at 12½c., Worth 50c.

Our 21c. CORSET Still Leads.

Call and see our stock of

BLANKETS AND BED COMFORTS;

It will pay you to examine them.

LADIES,' CHILDREN'S and GENTLEMEN'S UNDERWEAR—in all Grades

We have not space to enumerate all the BARGAINS we are every week receiving. A personal visit only will cover that ground. You will find it to your interest to look over our stock before making your purchases.

BROWN & RODDICK,
27 Hay Street, Fayetteville

☞Branch Store North Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.

October 8, 1885. 139-tf

STOVES. STOVES.

WE have a LARGE ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES, all numbers. Also OIL STOVES, REFRIGERATORS, ICE CREAM FREEZERS, WATER COOLERS, LEMON SQUEEZERS, TIN TOILET-SETS, GARDEN and DRY-WELL PUMPS, VALLEY GUTTERING, &C.

—ALSO—

CANE-MILLS, COPPER and GALVANIZED EVAPORATORS, STEAM FITTINGS, BLACK and GALVANIZED IRON PIPE.

At

McMILLAN BROS.

July 2, 1885. 125-tf

Observer and Gazette.

THURSDAY,.....DECEMBER 3, 1885.

LOCAL BULLETINS.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GEO. M. ROSE—Land Sale.
WILLIAM MERRICK—Notice.
S. H. ISLER—Executor's Sale.
CHAS. GLOVER—Hotel Notice.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.—F. I. L. I.
C. W. BROADFOOT—Land Sale.
ROSE & LEAK—Ziegler's Shoes.
S. H. ISLER—Executor's Notice.
McNEILL & CO.—Christmas Goods.
LOCK BOX NO. 2—Bookkeeper Wanted.
G. M. ROSE, COMMISSIONER—Store for sale.
S. C. RANKIN & CO.—In the Superior Court.

Appointments by Conference.

We learn that the following appointments, of interest to this section, have been made by Conference, in session at Charlotte:

Fayetteville District—Rev. S. D. Adams.

Fayetteville Station—Rev. J. T. Gibbs.

We understand that Rev. F. H. Wood has been assigned to Trinity. His congregation and the community will regret to part with Mr. Wood.

Conference will meet next year at Reidsville.

The Fire Engine.

We learn that the steam fire engine was to have been shipped on Monday or Tuesday of this week, and is expected here about the last of the week. An engineer from the manufactory will accompany it, to put it through all necessary tests before any payment is made or the engine is received.

The finance committee began the collection of subscriptions this week, and met with very encouraging success, every one responding promptly and cheerfully.

The Skating Carnival.

The skating carnival at Farmer's Hall last Friday night, under the auspices of the Cornet Band, was a very pleasant affair. The number in costume was not as large as was expected, but some of the characters were effectively represented, and some few were strikingly good. Skating was continued until about 11 o'clock, every one appearing to enjoy the evening thoroughly. The attendance of spectators was quite large, and we are glad to learn that the receipts were satisfactory, about $27.00 being realized. We believe the community is always glad to lend aid to our band, as, indeed, should be the case.

The Home and Hospital.

The following articles were contributed to the Union Home and Hospital on Thanksgiving Day:

Miss Kate Murchison, one bbl. flour; Mrs. R. P. Buxton, $2.00 (Thanksgiving offering); Mrs. M. A. Baker, pork and turnips; Mrs. A. M. Campbell, turnips; Miss Eliza Rose, cake and pies; Mrs. Arnette, collards; Mrs. George M. Rose, coffee and sugar; Mrs. George P. McNeill, catsup and sweet pickles; Mrs. J. A. Gainey, sweet potatoes.

The ladies are requested to bear in mind the regular Hospital meeting this (Thursday) afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

Cumberland County Bible Society.

A meeting of the Cumberland County Bible Society was held on Monday last. The Directors made the book-store of Messrs. McNeill & Co. the depository, and instructions were given to order a large stock of Bibles, which will be received before Christmas. These books are sold at cost and charges. A very nice Bible can be had at from 25 to 60 cents.

At the same meeting Rev. Dr. Hill and Mr. E. T. McKethan were appointed to prepare a circular letter to the different churches in the county, notifying them of the change in the depository and asking their cooperation in sustaining the society.

Prospective Tobacco Farmers.

We were glad to meet yesterday Mr. Williams, of Rockingham county, who, in company with two or three other gentlemen from that county, is on a visit to this section, with a view to selecting lands for the purpose of tobacco culture. Mr. Williams expresses himself as highly pleased so far, and says he finds much of the land here peculiarly adapted to tobacco. Some of the seemingly worn-out and exhausted lands he thinks the very best for tobacco, and believes that a great deal of such soil will yield handsomely from the cultivation of that product.

We hope Mr. Williams and his friends will settle here—our people will welcome them heartily.

Another Important Real Estate Sale.

On Tuesday last the Hooper stores, on South Hay street, Col. C. W. Broadfoot, Executor, were sold at public auction at the market place by the excellent and successful auctioneer, Capt. Charles Glover, with the following gratifying results:

The store adjoining the property of Mr. M. Faulk was purchased by Mr. R. M. Nimocks for $4,000; the one next adjoining Gen. A. G. Brady bought for $3,925. These two were occupied by the clothing and dry goods establishment of Mr. S. Brandt. The two extending still further west up to Col. Charles Haigh, and at present occupied by Mr. F. W. Thornton as a clothing store, were bought by Mr. Thornton at $3,150 each. Messrs. McMillan Bros. were the successful bidders upon the rear warehouse for $165, for the material it contained.

People's Bank stock ruled high, ten shares, which were sold the same day by Capt. Glover, being bid in by Mr. F. W. Thornton at $107 per share.

A Plea in Behalf of Shortcomings.

There is nothing more distasteful to us than a disposition on the part of publishers to sound constantly notes of apology for deficiencies in quantity or quality of matter, carelessness in the mechanical make-up of the pages, sins of omission or commission—all redounding to the detriment of the patron, nevertheless.

But our difficulties for the past few days have been so serious and manifold that we believe strict justice to ourselves warrants a word of explanation to our readers, which will procure their ready indulgence for every want in each department of the paper. Besides the continued and serious sickness of a part of the editorial force, wearying and long illness in every branch of our household has demanded our attention, claimed much of our time and perforce occupied a large share of our thoughts. The business details of the office demanding at least some attention, editorial duties have been unavoidably slighted and the collection of local matter necessarily neglected.

We sincerely hope that better fortune will now attend us, and that this issue will be forgotten in the increasing brightness of all those succeeding.

The Forcible and Grateful Opinions of a Stranger Regarding Us.

A few days since a gentleman spent a day or two in Fayetteville, whose design was if possible to establish a branch of a certain business here, and in a conversation with us he gave an emphatic expression of his opinion which was certainly gratifying to the listener.

He said in effect that he only wondered why the business spoken of had not been established here two years ago as an absolute necessity. He had traveled much in the South and a good deal in North Carolina, though this was his first visit to Fayetteville. He was astonished at the place; it was a "jumping" town, to use his own very incisive expression. He had walked up and down the principal business streets, and the aspect of everything was refreshing. The exterior and interior of the stores, the arrangement of the large and handsome stocks, were pleasing; the faces of the business men were good to look upon, showing that there was "good business blood" here, under the influence of which things were obliged to rush ahead. The "town must move," and it was now too late for even alarmists and croakers to keep it down if there were such serious dead-weights in the community.

None of us are so modest that we do not like to hear our own merits commended, and we believe that our transient visitor's quick eye and well-balanced mind took in in an hour's survey all that we have been doing, all that has been growing up about us, which we have been too busy to stop and realize. Where will you find four handsomer streets than Hay, Person, Gillespie and Green—hives of industry and traffic? Where can you find a market where every requirement of fashion and luxury, every need of daily life, can be more completely and advantageously satisfied? Where will you find business men more keenly appreciative of the progress of the times?

For years past, on every thoroughfare splendid buildings have been erected, and in the suburbs tasteful and commodious dwellings have been built; fires have swept away single houses and portions of blocks—the *debris* has been carted away and other and better structures have replaced the lost. We know that people are prone to speak extravagantly of their own achievements, but we honestly know of no other town in North Carolina which in the same length of time has made such advancement.

In four or five years we want our strange friend to pay us another visit, and we want him to be able to say, "Your town was a 'jumping' town as I told you; your 'good business blood' has expanded its proportions, and now behold! before me a city very fair to see!"

A Correspondent's Compliment to a Portion of Fayetteville.

A correspondent of the Raleigh *State Chronicle*, in a recent letter concerning our town, paid a merited compliment to the beauty of Haymount. It is a grand suburb of the place, full of ever-varying loveliness and attraction; but if our visitor had "done" Fayetteville more thoroughly he would have found other points as well worthy of genuine admiration:—Rowan street in the hush of a quiet, cloudless summer afternoon, or, as we have often seen it, thronged with brilliantly-costumed ladies and eager spectators witnessing the pleasing tinsel and show of a tournament or the imposing movements of a military dress-parade; Green street, a vernal bower from end to end; Dick street, buried in soft, shifting shadows, in the perfect stillness of that mysterious twilight between stealthily departing day and slow-coming night; the graceful crescent or boulevard, we will venture to call it, from the Baptist church to the residence of Mr. F. W. Thornton, overlooking a placid lake surface, bathed in the white moonlight of a still night, with the falls drowsily descending in the distance; the splendid environs of Cool Spring, with its lofty trees and sleepy waters gurgling and murmuring always; matchless Cross Creek itself, with the silent, white-stoned city resting on the hills.

The old town is like a valuable picture in old age. Nature pierces through dust and decay, and the rich tints, lights and shadows of a master's hand come forth.

The Cotton Market Full of Life.

Cotton is still coming to market freely, and prices have ruled steady for the past few days. There seems to be no disposition on the part of producers to hold back any considerable portion of the crop, and consequently life and bustle are evidenced on every side. Carts and wagons line the streets from early morning until the last business hour of the day, and buyers have now no idle time on their hands.

LOCAL TWINKLINGS.

Mr. P. M. Hale, editor of the Raleigh *Register*, was visiting relatives and friends in Fayetteville last week.

Last Monday Mr. J. A. McLauchlin bought the Branson lot on Person street, exclusive of the house thereon, for $750.

We are glad to learn that Rev. C. H. Wiley, who has been quite sick at the Overbaugh House for several days, is better.

Capt. J. W. Strange and family have taken the dwelling owned by Mrs. Dodd on Green street, having removed from their country place.

Capt. and Mrs. John B. Broadfoot are now comfortably installed in their new residence north of the Court-house owned by Mr. Tomlinson.

In his purchase of the Excelsior Job Printing establishment Mr. J. S. Hall, local editor of the *Sun*, has our hearty wishes for his financial success.

Sheriff McQueen and his efficient staff are now quartered in the commodious office on Anderson street, in the rear of the establishment of Mr. J. A. Pemberton, Jr.

The duties of Mr. Heman R. Hall's new position having compelled him to break up housekeeping, Mr. John P. Thomson has taken his tasty, cosy residence on Dick street.

Mr. H. R. Horne was the recent purchaser at private sale of the commodious and convenient residence on Green street belonging to the heirs of the late Dr. B. W. Robinson.

Mrs. J. H. Southgate, of Durham, has been paying a visit to her sister, Mrs. A. S. Huske, and her large circle of warm friends here will regret that her sojourn was so short, as she left on yesterday.

Gen. A. G. Brady knows the ultimate value of real estate in Fayetteville. The other day he bought the vacant lot near the residence of Sheriff Hardie, belonging to the Robinson estate, for $545.

Mr. W. C. McDuffie, Jr., is with Messrs. T. W. Broadfoot & Co., after an absence of some months. He is a skilled young pharmacist who has passed his official examination with honor, and he will besides for his own sake be welcomed back to Fayetteville by many warm friends.

TALK ABOUT PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

Absurd Gossip in Washington—Necessity for Immediate Legislation.

Correspondence of the New York World.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1885.—There is a great deal of loose talk in Washington about the possibilities in case the President should die before the meeting of Congress. Some excited citizens have made very vivid pictures in the local press of the anarchy that would follow. All of this talk is absurd. If this country were to be without a head for two or three weeks it would make no real difference. The Secretary of State would be in charge of the government. The routine business would move on as it does now. The harm would come from the unsettlement of business and in the excitement of a Senate election under such circumstances. The Senate election, as it now stands, will be very quiet. If it were an election of a President of the United States the intrigues would be great and the possibilities involved beyond ordinary calculation. It is not true that any Senator is working for the place. It is a misrepresentation of Gen. Logan, Senator Sherman or Senator Edmunds to say that either is making a canvass. Elections of this character are not conducted in that way. A Senator who would seek to make votes for himself for such an office would lose caste directly.

Senator Pugh, of Alabama, called attention to-day to the fact that the mere succession of a Republican President *pro tempore* to the office of President of the United States between now and 1888 would not of necessity result in the turning over of the government to the party which is now out of power. A Republican going in under such circumstances would not venture to change a Cabinet or to do anything but the prefunctory duties of the place until the Secretary of State could call a new election. This would take sixty days. A Republican, however, in power as a President might be able to help his party carry that election. The chances are, the Senator thinks, that any Republican who would seek to use the patronage under such circumstances would simply ruin his party.

Senator Ransom said to-day he thought Mr. Edmunds would be chosen President *pro tempore*. Representative McAdoo, of New Jersey, is another Democrat who thinks Mr. Edmunds ought to receive that honor. He did not think it would be wise to put so strong a partisan as Gen. Logan so near the President under existing circumstances. It would arouse too much feeling among his followers, who are of the most radical class, and might make serious trouble between the President and the Senate. Senator Morgan thought Mr. Edmunds would be selected and doubted very much whether Gen. Logan would accept the place if it were offered him.

Opinions differ about the term of office of a President *pro tempore* of the Senate, in case of succession to the Presidency. Solicitor McCue, of the Treasury, does not agree with Senator Pugh. He thinks he would have to serve out the unexpired balance of the President's term. There is such a difference of opinion upon all of the questions relating to the succession that it is very clear that there should be some positive legislation to settle these disputes for the future. Mr. Springer thinks the Hoar bill providing for the Cabinet succession can be easily passed by both houses this winter.

THE ATLANTA ELECTION.

The Prohibitionists Carry the City and County—One of the Closest and Most Exciting Contests on Record—Only 219 Majority in a Vote of 9,000.

ATLANTA, Nov. 25, 1885.—After the most exciting election ever held in the State Fulton county has adopted prohibition by a majority of 219 out of a poll of 9,000. Late last night the excitement was so great and the fears of trouble so grave that the Gate City Guard slept on their arms at their armory and extra police were on duty in all parts of the city.

At 6 A. M. the colored voters, who had been locked up in the various halls, were marched to the different polls, and the battle of the ballot began in dead earnest. All day long the best of humor prevailed and the leaders of both sides were active in taking up all bets offered. One man had $6,000 in the pot contingent upon the success of prohibition. The City Hall was surrounded all day by over 3,000 persons.

As night drew near it became evident that the contest was a hand-to-hand affair, and runners were sent out in all directions to bring in the halt, the lame and the blind. There are twelve precincts in the county, only two of which are in the city. The vote in the country precincts gave prohibition a majority of 545. North Atlanta gave prohibition a majority of 11 votes out of a poll of 2,500. This left only one precinct to hear from, South Atlanta, at which there was a poll of over 3,000. It was known to be an anti-prohibition stronghold, and all day the "wet" men claimed it by a majority of 700, the Prohibitionists conceding it by 400. Thus when it was known that the Prohibitionists came to this precinct with a majority of 550 the utmost enthusiasm prevailed in the city. If the prohibition concession was substantiated it would give the county to the "dry" men by a majority of 150, and if the claim of the "wet" men proved true it would go thus by 150. Everything depended on this precinct, and thousands of men collected around it. When it was announced that it had gone "wet" by a majority of only 331 the most intense enthusiasm prevailed. This gave the prohibitionists the county by a majority of 219, and the great fight ended with a Prohibition victory.

The city is in a state of the wildest excitement. The Prohibitionists are parading the streets by thousands, and torches and bonfires light the heavens.

This is not, however, the end of the prohibition fight. The Prohibitionists declare that not until the State is absolutely prohibition territory will the fight be stopped. Already instructions have been sent out to the leaders in the counties to see that all candidates for the State legislature, for Governor, for Congress and all other offices should be pledged to prohibition.

This pushing of the prohibition question into the active politics of the State has created unbounded excitement in all sections. The Prohibitionists openly declare their purpose of only standing by the Democracy in so far as the party may become a Prohibition party.

Cheers for St. John are heard on all sides. If a national election were to take place this week the State would vote the Prohibition ticket.

The negroes are all actively committed to prohibition and go arm-in-arm with their white allies.

DIED.

COLVIN.—At her residence near Fayetteville, on the morning of the 26th ult., after protracted illness, Miss J. ANN COLVIN, in the 87th year of her age.

For many years Miss Ann had been a resident of this community, and though kept at home by infirmity during her last days, was well known to our people. She was a woman of much kindness of heart and energy of character. She was ever deeply interested in the welfare of her servants, kindred and friends, and for doing them good would employ any effort of which she was capable. Though an invalid for many years, she ever enjoyed the company of those who visited her, and made kind inquiries concerning such as she was unable to see. She was long a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was a sincere and humble Christian. Prevented by age and feebleness from attending public worship, she was always ready and anxious for religious services in her own house. Weary of earth and its trials, we believe she has gladly entered the home of the redeemed and the rest of God's people. PASTOR.

MAULTSBY.—In this town on Nov. 29, JOHN S. MAULTSBY, in the 60th year of his age.

GENERAL FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1885.

N. C. BACON—		HIDES—	
Hog Round,	11½@12	Flint—good,	10@11
Sides,	10	Flint—damaged,	5@8
Hams,	14@15	Dry Salt,	9@10
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Green,	5
Sides,	5½@6	IRON—	
Shoulders,	5½@5¾	American,	3@3½
WESTERN BACON—		Swedes,	5@6
Sides,	7½	LARD—	
Hams,	12½@15	N. Carolina,	11@12½
Shoulders,	5½@6	Western,	9@12½
BAGGING,	10½@12	LEATHER—	
BEEF—		Up country,	35@40
On foot,	2@3	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
Dressed,	4@7	Harness, c'ntry,	30
BEESWAX,	18@20	MOLASSES,	25@40
BUTTER—		NAILS—	
North Carolina,	20@25	(10d basis),	3.25
Northern,	25@35	PORK—	
COFFEE—		Fresh,	6@7
Java,	20@25	Mess,	(None.)
Rio,	9@11	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN,	85@95	Sweet,	25@40
COTTON TIES,	1.15@1.40	Irish—bbl.,	2.75@3.00
CHICKENS,	12½@17½	SALT,	90@1.00
EGGS,	18@20	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	6@6½
N. C. Family,	4.75	Granulated,	7½@8
West. Fam.,	5.00@7.50	SHEETINGS,	6
FODDER,	60@70	SHUCKS,	40@50
GRAIN—		TALLOW,	5
Corn—new,	60@65	WOOL,	16
Oats,	50@65	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	1.00@1.10	Corn Whisky,	1.45
Peas—new,	60@65	Rye Whisky,	1.65
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	1.65
N. Carolina,	30@50	Peach Brandy,	2.00
Northern,	1.00@1.25		

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market.

COTTON.—The market opened on Monday of this week at 8 11-16 cents, at which price it continued Tuesday and yesterday, with a steady market.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits was quiet yesterday at 31½@32 cents.

Rosin was firm, prices ranging from 60 cents for Common to $2.50 for fine grades.

Crude Turpentine—Hard 80@$1.00, Yellow Dip and Virgin $1.50.

Wilmington Market.

Special Telegram to Observer and Gazette.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 2, 1885.—Middling cotton closes firm at 9 cents. Spirits firm at 34 cents. Rosin quiet at 82½ cents for Strained and 87½ cents for Good Strained. WORTH & WORTH.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1, 1885.—Cotton firm at 9⅜ cents. Spirits dull at 37½ cents. Rosin quiet at $1.02½ for Strained and $1.10 for Good Strained.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

An Awakening in Life Insurance.

Quite an awakening in Life Insurance has been manifested in this community in the past **two weeks. Many applications have been forwarded** to that reliable old company of "brotherly love," the PENN MUTUAL. One of its best general agents, Mr. E. Lieberman, is here now, who came to Fayetteville last week to pay Mrs. M. A. McLauchlin the amount of insurance ($5,000) on the late Thos. M. McLauchlin. There is no danger of litigation as to claims with this safe and liberal company—business is done on strictly business principles. They begin right, and the policy holder knows what he is doing, and what to expect.

It is another evidence of the solid prosperity of our old place, for the time is past when any well-informed business man attempts to raise an argument against the value of life insurance, and all that he now asks is, "What company, and how much insurance will my income allow me to carry?" To elaborate is unnecessary. Suffice it to say when you secure a policy in the PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., of PHILADELPHIA, you have in possession *a piece of property* equal in value to the amount in real estate, bank stock or U. S. bonds.

dec 3-4t

NEW AND UNSOUGHT EVIDENCE.

LAGRANGE, N. C., August 21, 1885.

Messrs. Boykin, Carmer & Co., Baltimore, Md.:

GENTLEMEN:—I feel that I must tell you what your WORM MEDICINE did for my little two-year-old daughter. She was having spasms from worms. Our druggist, Mr. McDonald, advised me to use your WORM KILLER, which I did, with immediate relief. I then used it with an older son, with the same results.

For the benefit of others, who may have such trouble, I make this statement, and want you to publish it.

Gratefully yours,
GEO. W. WALTERS.

A STATEMENT

OF FACTS FOR THE PUBLIC TO CONSIDER.

ATLANTA, GA., Jan. 12, 1885.

Emerging from a severe and long spell of typhoid fever, I discovered that the fever had settled in my right leg, which caused it to swell to an enormous size, remaining so quite three years, resisting all treatment. A small ulcer finally made its appearance a little above the ankle which refused to yield to any and all external application and the use of the most noted blood poison remedies.

The ulcer continued to enlarge, frequently discharging perhaps as much as a cupful of pus or matter per day. The size of the ulcer was about two inches in diameter, extending to a depth near the bone. At one time it appeared that the flesh in all contiguous parts would surely become a running sore, as its peculiarly flabby, spotted and unhealthy condition clearly indicated, and it was intimated that I might lose my leg. My condition becoming so critical and the ulcer enlarging so rapidly, we sent for Dr. J. P. Dromgoole, who made a thorough examination and said that the flesh on my leg for six inches around the sore would soon slough off if not remedied; that I must have my leg bandaged daily and commence the use of B. B. B.

I acted according to his instructions, and after using the second bottle the ulcer looked fresh and commenced healing. I continued the use of B. B. B., and to the great astonishment and satisfaction of myself and friends the ulcer continued to heal rapidly and is now entirely well, and I am attending to my business at W. H. Brotherton's store.

I refer to W. H. Brotherton, W. B. Cone, Major D. A. Cook, Dr. Park, Dr. J. L. Pinson and others of Atlanta. W. M. CHESHIRE.

nov. 19 4t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

F. I. L. I.

Another shipment of these

Popular Cigars

has just been received, and, if possible, they are superior to the first lot. Fragrant and of delightful flavor,

The F. I. L. I. is "bound to shine."

dec 3-tf A. S. HUSKE & CO.

VALUABLE Farming Land FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A POWER OF SALE contained in a mortgage deed made by W. D. Smith to E. J. Lilly, executed May 1, 1877, I will expose to public sale at the Market House in Fayetteville on Tuesday, January 5, 1886, one hundred and thirty acres of land about 2½ miles from Fayetteville on Juniper branch, adjoining Ruffin Vaughn and others.

Sale will be made as a whole or in tracts of convenient size to suit purchasers.

GEORGE M. ROSE,
dec 3-ts Attorney for Mortgagee.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ziegler's Shoes.

WE HAVE RECEIVED

Three Shipments

OF

ZIEGLER'S SHOES

For Ladies, Children and Misses.

Direct from the Manufacturer, since our last advertisement,

Also, a lot of

P. Centimeri Kid Gloves

IN BLACK AND LIGHT SHADES.

Also, several invoices of

SEASONABLE STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

For the before Christmas trade.

Best Black Silk

On the Market at $1.00.

ROSE & LEAK.

dec 3-3t

Valuable Store for Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE SUPERIOR COURT of Cumberland County, made in special proceedings entitled Jane Smith against Paul Smith and others, I will on Tuesday, January 5, 1886, expose to public sale at the Market House in Fayetteville that

Valuable Store on Gillespie Street

in said town now occupied by Hart & Depo. This store is on one of the best business streets in town, and offers

A FINE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.

Terms—one-half cash, balance in eight months with interest from date at 8 per cent. Title retained.

GEORGE M. ROSE,
dec 3-ts Commissioner.

North Carolina—Cumberland County.

Superior Court—Fall Term, 1885.

S. C. Rankin & Co. } *vs.* *John McL. Jenkins, Jas. M. Smith.*

By virtue of an order made at Fall Term, 1885, of said Court in the above entitled cause, notice is hereby given to John McL. Jenkins, one of the defendants in this action, to be and appear before our Judge of the Superior Court at a Court to be held for said County on the sixth Monday before the first Monday in March next, and answer the complaint which has been deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for said Co.; and that if he fails to answer the complaint within that time, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint; and that this action is brought for the purpose of setting aside and declaring null and void the mortgage and assignment heretofore made by said Jenkins to said Smith.

T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Clerk Superior Court Cumberland Co.

W. A. GUTHRIE. } For Plaintiff.
D. ROSE.
Nov. 30, 1885. dec 3-6t

Chas. Glover's Hotel,

(Formerly Proprietor of the Fayetteville Hotel.)

Is situated on corner of Hay and Railroad streets IN A DELIGHTFULLY PLEASANT PORTION OF THE CITY, and conveniently located for the traveling public.

The General Conduct of the House will be HOMELIKE.

Lunches, Meals, Hot Coffee and Tea Served on Arrival of Each Train.

dec 3-tf CHAS. GLOVER, Proprietor.

WANTED.

A **BOOKKEEPER.**

Address LOCK BOX NO. 2,
dec 3-1t Fayetteville, N. C.

Executor's Sale.

ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 23, 1885, at 11 o'clock, I will, at the late residence of J. Ann Colvin, dec'd, expose to sale by public auction, FOR CASH, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of House and Kitchen Furniture, Plated and Silver Ware, Crockery, one Horse and Rockaway, two Cows and Calves and other property.

☞ At the same time the late residence will be rented.

S. H. ISLER,
Executor of Miss J. Ann Colvin.
Dec. 2, 1885. dec 3-tf

Land Sale.

ON TUESDAY, JAN. 4, 1886, at the Market House in Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock M., I shall offer for sale a valuable tract of land lying on railroad within a half mile of Winder, and containing about 215 acres. Terms Cash.

The above land may be bought privately, on reasonable terms, before day of sale by application to

dec 3-ts C. W. BROADFOOT, Attorney.

Notice.

WILLIAM McNEILL, charged with stealing about $30.00 from my house on Tuesday, Nov. 17, is believed to be in some part of Sampson county, where he is passing under the name of Thomas McNeill. This is to warn the public against him, and to ask his arrest and lodgment in jail by any one knowing his whereabouts.

McNeill is a tall, slim, black lad, about 17 or 18 years old, with a scar on his forehead and a fresh wound about his waist made from the accidental discharge of a pistol.

dec. 3 1t-pd WILLIAM MERRICK.

Executor's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED having this day duly qualified before the Superior Court of Cumberland County as Executor of the will of J. Ann Colvin, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before Dec. 3, 1886. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

S. H. ISLER,
Executor of J. Ann Colvin.
Nov. 30, 1885. dec 3-6t

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞ Office North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. 2-tf

COAL! COAL!

25 Tons of ANTHRACITE COAL on the yard at

McMILLAN BROS.

Oct. 22 tf

ADVERTISEMENTS. | ADVERTISEMENTS.

MILLINERY AND NOTIONS —AND— FANCY GOODS! FOR THE MILLIONS.

LATEST NOVELTIES EVERY WEEK!

Embroidery Silk, Filloselles, Florence Knitting Silk, Corticelli Spool Silk, Embroidery and Art Chenille, Zephyr, Germantown and Saxony Wool, Stamped Splashers, Tidies, Slippers, &c.

New Lot 5 and 10 cents Goods.

Christmas Goods Next Week.

All CHEAP for Cash at Wholesale or Retail. Call early.

Mrs. DYE,
nov 26-tf Hay St.

"Money Saved---Money Made!"

DETERMINED TO INCREASE MY BUSINESS,

HAVE MY PLACE KNOWN

—AS THE—

Cheapest Store in Town.

I WILL SELL MY LARGE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

FRESH and DESIRABE GOODS, JUST RECEIVED, "CHEAPER" THAN They can be Bought "Anywhere Else."

"IN THE RING."

Owing to the Large Competition in the CLOTHING BUSINESS, I will sell my Complete and Large Stock of Clothing—Men's, Youth's and Boys—at Greatly Reduced Prices.

"MORE STEAM."

Also a Heavy Stock of BOOTS and SHOES—All Grades, and All Kinds, at the Very Lowest Rates.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE

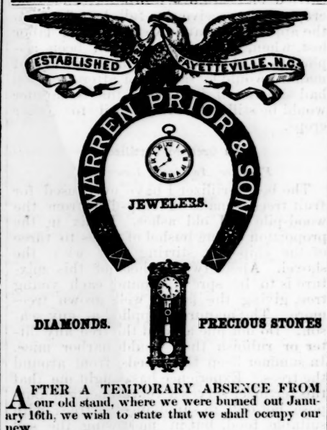
A. A. Battles Shoe;

BEST IN THE MARKET—EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.

☞ Come and see and be convinced.

GEO. ROSENTHAL,
Market Square,

Opposite B. E. Sedberry.
Fayetteville, N. C.
September 24, 1885. 137-3m



AFTER A TEMPORARY ABSENCE FROM our old stand, where we were burned out January 16th, we wish to state that we shall occupy our new

Iron, Glass and Stone Front Building

to-day, and, with greatly increased facilities for the display of goods, having increased our space seven hundred square feet. Our stock will be complete in a few days, and replete with novelties of domestic and foreign manufacturers, and in extent greater than was ever exhibited in this market.

WE EXTEND A CORDIAL INVITATION

to all to visit our store and to those, who do not wish to make purchases we assure them that they will be accorded the same polite attention as will be the purchaser.

oct 29 tf WARREN PRIOR & SON.

W. J. McDONALD, Jr.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

(Opposite Overbaugh House),

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

LIQUORS, WINES,

Tobacco, Cigars and Tobacconinst's Goods.

Distiller's Agent for

PURE NORTH CAROLINA RYE AND CORN

WHISKIES,

Sweet and Sour Mash, Apple and Peach Brandies.

Sole Agent for the

Celebrated Blue Grass Kentucky Rye Whiskey,

Pure Barley Malt Whiskey for medicinal use.

IMPORTED GOODS A SPECIALTY.

A CARD.

I beg to state to my friends in Bennettsville and surrounding counties that I am now located with W. J. McDonald, Jr. All orders will receive my prompt and most careful attention. Thanks for past favors.

Very respectfully,
W. R. WICKER.

oct 29 tf

Boarders Wanted.

HAVING SEVERAL LARGE ROOMS UNOCcupied and plenty of good things to feed on—milk and butter in abundance, poultry and pigs, vegetables and fruits all the year, pure spring water, wine and cider—I can accommodate a few boarders with first-class board. Location two miles north of Court House. Apply to

nov 19-1m G. W. LAWRENCE.

Notice of Removal.

DR. J. A. HODGES ANNOUNCES TO HIS friends and patients that he has taken rooms at the residence of the late Dr. B. W. Robinson.

During the day he can still be found at his office at Horne's Drug Store. nov 19-tf

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

TO ENUMERATE THE MANY STYLES IN CUT AND FABRIC EMBRACED IN MY

Fall and Winter Stock

—OF—

CLOTHING,

WOULD OCCUPY TOO MUCH SPACE, BUT THERE ARE SEVERAL LINES WORTHY OF SPECIAL MENTION:

In

DRESS SUITS,

I HAVE

English Worsted in Diagonals and Baskets,

Both Black and Brown,

Four Button Cutaway Styles.

ALSO.

ELEGANT PRINCE ALBERT Coats and Vests,

WITH A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY CASSIMERE and WORSTED PANTS

TO SELECT FROM.

BUSINESS SUITS

IN BLACK, BLUE AND BROWN WORSTEDS,

BESIDES MANY NEW STYLES IN

FANCY CASSIMERES.

In Round and Square Cut Sacks and Cutaway Frocks.

YOUTHS'

DRESS AND BUSINESS SUITS—A GREAT VARIETY, BOTH IN SACKS AND FROCKS.

FOR BOYS,

such an assortment was never before shown in this market—in School Suits and Suits for Sunday wear.

All the NEWEST SHAPES in

Stiff and Soft Hats,

In Black and Colors, can be found in my stock. I have given special attention to the selection of

Underwear for Men,

—and in—

Furnishing Goods Generally,

I make an unusual display. In this line I have added to my stock

Underwear for Boys,

Also,

Boys' Dress Shirts and Linen Collars.

My sales have been unusually large this season, but almost daily arrivals of New Goods enable me to keep up stock.

Have just in an extraordinary line of

Overcoats for Men and Boys,

—AND—

Men's Fine Shoes,

Buttoned, Laced and Gaiters, Machine and Hand Made, of best makes.

Call and make your selections, and I guarantee to make prices satisfactory.

H. R. NOVITZKY.
The Fayetteville Clothier.
Oct. 8, 1885. 139-tf

The Two Villages.

Over the river, on the hill,
Lieth a village white and still;
All around it the forest trees
Shiver and whisper in the breeze;
Over it sailing shadows go
Of soaring hawk and screaming crow,
And mountain grasses, low and sweet,
Grow in the middle of every street.

Over the river, under the hill,
Another village lieth still;
There I see in the cloudy night
Twinkling stars of household light,
Fires that gleam from the smithy's door,
Mists that curl on the river shore;
And in the streets no grasses grow,
For the wheels that hasten to and fro.

In that village on the hill
Never is sound of smithy or mill;
The houses are thatched with grass and flowers,
Never a clock to toll the hours;
The marble doors are always shut—
You cannot enter in hall or hut;
All the villagers lie asleep;
Never a grain to sow or reap;
Never in dreams to moan of sigh:
Silent and idle and low they lie.

In that village under the hill,
When the night is starry and still,
Many a weary soul in prayer
Looks to the other village there,
And, weeping and sighing, longs to go
Up to that home from this below;
Longs to sleep in the forest wild,
Whither have vanished wife and child,
And heareth, praying, this answer fall,
"Patience! that village shall hold ye all!"

Endurance.

How much the heart may bear and yet not break,
How much the flesh may suffer yet not die,
I question much if any pain or ache
Of soul and body brings our end more nigh:
Death chooses his own end—till that be sworn
All evil may be borne.

We shrink and shudder at the surgeon's knife,
Each nerve recoiling from the cruel steel,
Whose edge seems searching for the quivering life,
Yet to our sense the bitter pang reveals
That still, although the quivering flesh be torn,
This also may be borne.

We see a sorrow rising on our way,
And try to flee from the approaching ill,
We seek some small escape, we weep and pray;
But when the blow falls, then our hearts are still,
Not that the pain is of its sharpness shorn,
But that it can be borne.

We wind our life about another life,
We hold it closer, dearer than our own,
Anon it faints and falls in deadly strife,
Leaving us stunned and stricken, and alone,
But, ah! we cannot die with those we mourn.
This also can be borne.

Where His Subscribers Were.

From the Arkansaw Traveler.

"You gave me a list of subscriptions that had expired, you know," he said to the business manager.

"Yes; did you call and see——"

"Hold on, I'll tell you. I took the list, went into a hotel where the clerk knew every one and thought I'd call off the names so he could tell me where the men lived. I began at the first, 'Where does he live?'

"'Oh, he was hung by a mob.'

"'Ah?'

"'Yes, ah.'

"'Well, where is this one?'

"'Him? He was run out.'

"'Is this one here?' I asked, calling off another name.

"'Yes.'

"'How can I find him?'

"'By taking a spade and digging out yonder under that big tree. One of the Littleford boys laid him out.'

"'Well, I suppose Col. Boxwirth is here?'

"'No; he set a man's house on fire and had to go over into Mississippi.'

"'Where is this man?'

"'He married a negro woman, and we run him out.'

"'And this one?'

"'Dead.'

"'Ah?'

"'Yes, ah.'

"'Do you know where this one is?'

"'He hasn't been cut down yet. The mob pinned a card on him warning good citizens to leave him alone.'

"'Where is this man?'

"'In the Mississippi River somewhere.'

"'And this one?'

"'He has gone out as an evangelist.'

"'When do you suppose he will be back?'

"'He won't come back here any more.'

"'Why?'

"'Well, he sold a lot of mortgaged cotton.'

"'Hello, what means that crowd?'

"'By the ephemeral deuce!' exclaimed the clerk, 'they are coming after me. Good-by,' and his coat tails flapped against the facing of the back door."

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

Lemon Meringue.

Beat the yolks of six eggs with a patent beater until they are thick, add the juice of two lemons and their rind, grated, and a cupful of sugar. Cook in a farina kettle. When the mixture begins to thicken add the whites of the eggs beaten till they stand alone. Stir constantly till quite stiff. Line a deep dish with sponge cake; pour in the mixture, and cover all with the beaten whites of two eggs and four spoonfuls of sugar. Brown in a quick oven. This is a nice substitute for jelly cake.

White Mountain Cake.

One pound of white sugar, one teacupful of butter, half a cupful of sweet milk, the whites of ten eggs, half a teaspoonful of cream of tartar, three cupfuls of flour. Flavor with vanilla or almond. Bake in jelly-cake pans with icing between.

Icing for the Cake.—One pound of fine white sugar, the whites of three eggs. The flavor of a grated cocoanut is very nice.

Salem Pudding.

One cup molasses, one cup raisins, one cup suet, one cup sweet milk, three cups flour, one teaspoonful soda, two teaspoonfuls cream tartar, a small pinch of salt. Steam two and one-half hours. May be made the day before, steamed one-half hour when needed. To be eaten hot, with a sauce of butter, sugar and lemon juice.

Lyonnaise Potatoes.

Cut up a small onion and fry it in butter until of a light tan color; add three boiled potatoes, sliced small; shake the pan occasionally to prevent burning, and when of a good brown color turn them out on a hot dish as you would an omelet. Strew over them a little salt and chopped parsley, and serve.

White Soup.

Mash four large boiled potatoes very fine, add one well-beaten egg, butter, celery, salt; boil a pint of milk and turn with a pint of potato-water, boiling hot, on the mixture; stir it well, strain and send it to the table immediately. This is a very nice soup and very economical.

Muffins for Tea.

One quart of flour and two teaspoonfuls baking-powder, well-mixed; add three eggs well-beaten, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter and one pint of milk. Bake in rings in quick oven.

FIELD AND FARM.

THE APPLICATION OF MANURE.

How It Should Be Used on Different Land and with Different Crops.

Correspondence of the Rural Record.

It is one of the nicest points in farm management to apply manure so that the most profit may be realized from it—one that requires skill and forethought.

Manures should be applied at such times and in such manner as will best subserve the permanent interest of the farmer, which will be in not only increasing the productive powers of the soil, but also in increasing its permanent fertility.

Soils differ greatly in their several compositions. Manures also differ largely in their composition. At the same time the atmospheric conditions are at all times variable and even a judicious application of manure at one time, in consequence of atmospheric variations, might render an application of the same character at another time exceedingly injudicious.

The kind of crops to be grown by the aid of these manures should measurably govern the application.

On grass lands the fresher the manure the better it seems to be, no matter if it is drawn out the same day it is thrown from the stables and spread on the soil.

Where the farmer wishes to apply manure to wheat, much, we think, would be gained by beginning ahead, and applying the manure to clover. We believe more wheat will be made than if the manure had been applied to the wheat, besides a heavier crop of clover. This crop of clover fed to stock, besides the growth, returns to the farmer in manure about $17.50 for every two tons of clover. These are items of importanee to the farmer, and he should be wide awake to them. From my experience, I believe some crops thrive best with long manures, and some with well-rotted manures. Most garden crops require well-rotted manures, especially peas, beets, radishes, potatoes and beans. Corn, oats and cabbage seem to do best with long manure. It takes almost all the season for corn and cabbage to grow and mature, and when long manure is used it seems while decomposing to furnish the required food and keep up a supply during the entire growing season.

I believe that as a general rule the better way on hoed crops is to spread the manure on the surface and harrow it in, and the more thoroughly this is done the better effect the manure will have. By this process enough of the juices of the manure will be washed into the soil to feed the roots.

The most profitable application of manure to potatoes that I ever tried is to plant the eyes or sets, and cover with well-decomposed manure. The manure will form a good loam for the tubers to form in, and the juices of the manure will be carried down by rain to feed the roots.

In applying fertilizers the best results follow broadcasting it and harrowing in. I have observed by dropping a teaspoonful in a lump and planting corn on it it seems to give the young corn a good send off, but the roots soon run beyond, and with nothing to feed on more than the soil can produce the corn receives a check.

Again, where manure is applied to crops on rolling ground, whether applied on the surface or otherwise, much of it will be carried off with every rainfall; thus the crop cannot receive the full benefit from the application, and we see much labor lost, when, if the manure had been applied to level land, much hard work and manure would be saved, for after the crop had drawn all it needed the remainder would be still left in the soil for other crops.

An Orchard Fertilizer.

From the American Agriculturist.

The best fertilizer I have ever used for fruit trees is made of chip-dirt from the wood-pile and old ashes. I mix in the proportion of one bushel of ashes to three of the chip-dirt, stirring well with the shovel. About two bushels of this mixture is to be spread around each young tree, giving the large, well grown trees more. The manure is applied at any season. Do not pile around the tree any litter or rubbish that would harbor mice. In summer keep the weeds from around the trees. Experience has taught me that this fertilizer serves a very important purpose, not only in supplying the trees with suitable food, but in mellowing the soil and helping on such crops as I may choose to plant in my orchard. It is an excellent fertilizer for any crop, annual or perennial, and the ashes (from hard wood) supply the trees with the element they most need, and the soil lacks—namely, potash.

It is a pleasure to see how a young orchard will thrive after an application of this fertilizer. Sometimes I burn logs to get ashes for this purpose, and if I have no chip-dirt I go to a dead oak or a hickory and scrape together the fallen bits of bark and the rich earth around the tree. It is a very good substitute for the chip-dirt. It is obvious that this material is rich in the elements of food of trees. I believe in keeping fruit trees well fed, and that a large space around each tree should be given exclusively to the tree from which to draw its supplies. I never plant close to my trees, preferring to have them branch low, and to trim down rather than up.

Fences for Sheep.

From the Rural New Yorker.

I am not in favor of barbed wire, unless used exclusively for cattle. It is too dangerous for horses and sheep. I have built a sheep fence with five strands of plain wire, and having fastened a piece of wire to the top strand, passed it down around the second, and so on to the bottom. One or more of these in each span (according to the distance between the posts) prevent the wires from spreading apart and letting the sheep through. Perhaps pickets stapled to the wires would be better; but wire is cheaper and can be more quickly put on. For horses, put one or two extra strong wires at the top, and hang a light pole or strip of board to the top wire.

Care of Poultry.

Clean up the hen house and get it in good shape for the cold weather. Fix everything in good order, so that there will not be any changes made early in the spring, as it is very desirable to have hens set early and bring off early broods of chickens. Early hatching is the foundation of success in breeding poultry of any kind. Late hatched pullets seldom amount to much the following season, and are not fit to breed from, as they are not well developed. Their eggs will not produce as strong, healthy chicks as those coming from older hens.

Ventilation is absolutely necessary and is essential to health. Unless a poultry house be well and properly ventilated fowls cannot be kept healthy for any great length of time.

In many places where potato rot prevails only the small potatoes, the latest set, escape the infection. These late potatoes are generally unripe, and will be very unreliable for seed purposes.

AROUND THE WORLD.

Items of Interest at Home and Abroad.

A great many Cuban ponies are being shipped from Havana to Key West.

A laboratory to cost $100,000 is to be built at the Johns Hopkins University.

Pennsylvania anthracite coal brings in the city of Mexico the high sum of $25 per ton.

An iron pier 3,160 feet in length is being built at Boston. It will be the longest in the world.

Bunches of bright, golden bananas can now be seen hanging in the gardens of St. Augustine.

The Marquis of Bute's new castle will cost as much as the capitol at Washington, $15,000,000.

Twenty-five monuments to Napoleon I. are standing in the cities of France, despite the Commune and revolution.

Burmah, against which England has gone to war, has a population of 4,000,000, scattered over a territory of 190,500 square miles.

An autopsy of John McCullough confirms the medical opinion that the actor's death was caused by obstruction in the brain.

A buried city, presumably Roman, has been discovered near Nantes, France. The theatre had a seating capacity for 4,000 persons.

The lead mines of England are ceasing to pay. Within a few years 169 mines have been closed and 30,000 men thrown out of employment.

A Nevada prospector, digging in a hole made by some squirrels in which to bury their winter food, found a gold ledge which he soon afterward sold for $35,000.

The gardens of the Tuileries are monopolized by Paris roughs, who mutilate the statues and drive away women and children. To put a stop to this vandalism all the statues are to be removed from the gardens.

Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, head of the Paris house, is taking great interest in experiments for the transmission of force by electricity now being conducted by M. Duprez. The result promises to be of great value.

Lord Adelbert Percy Cecil, the youngest son of the Marquis of Exeter and godson of Queen Victoria, preached the gospel of the second coming of Christ to a small company of worshippers on Sunday last in the Retail Grocers' Hall, East Twenty-third street, New York.

Phillippe Daryl, a brilliant French essayist and critic, says of Oliver Wendell Holmes: "Everybody who speaks English on the planet has been enjoying for the past thirty years the superior productions of this Boston Frenchman. And yet the Latin world remains ignorant of him."

"Of the wealth of the world," says a fanciful statistician, "$736,000,000 is owned by four men as follows: Mackey, $275,000,000; Rothschilds, $200,000,000; Vanderbilt, $175,000,000, and the Duke of Westminster, $86,000,000. Their income per minute is $25, $28,.$18 and $7 respectively."

Mr. George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, has given $100 towards the memorial window in the chancel of the Church of the Advent, in Kennett Square, Pa., to the memory of Bayard Taylor, but the treasurer of the fund says that more money is needed and will be thankfully accepted from the late Bayard Taylor's friends and admirers.

STATE GLEANINGS.

News from Various Sources and Sections.

Winston is to be lighted by gas, a New York company taking the contract.

The Charlotte water works have been sold to two Baltimoreans for $90,000.

The United States Circuit Court met in Raleigh on Monday last, 30th ult., Judges Bond and Seymour presiding.

Saturday night, 21st ult., the principal male academy at Tarboro, an old landmark, was burned by an incendiary.

An important meeting of railway men will be held in Raleigh in a few days to consider matters relative to freights.

Two Raleigh men and a gentleman of Richmond county, in a day's hunt last week near Raleigh, killed 102 partridges.

Mr. James Exum, ex-Sheriff of Greene county, died at his home in that county on Sunday morning, 22nd ult., after a long illness.

A special term of Onslow Superior Court has been ordered for the trial of both civil and criminal cases. It begins January 4 and will be held by Judge Montgomery.

Some coincidences in the life of the late Judge McKoy: He was born in Clinton in 1825, and died in Clinton in 1885. He held his first Court in Carteret in 1875, and his last court in Carteret in 1885.—*Clinton Caucasian.*

The sad news comes to us that from Saturday morning until Sunday evening death visited the home of Mr. William Harris, in Brogden township, and bore away into the "silent land" his wife and two children—his whole family.—*Goldsboro Argus.*

There is now in the hands of the Register of Deeds in this city a mortgage, which is being recorded, given by the New York, Norfolk and Charleston Railway Company to the American Loan and Trust Company, of New York, for the sum of $2,500,000.—*Goldsboro Argus.*

Archer Lipscomb, colored, was committed to jail to-day by Justice B. F. Lawrence, of New Light township, Wake county, in default of a $1,000 bond, for shooting one William Scarlet yesterday with a pistol. The ball entered near the left kidney and lodged in the abdomen.—*Raleigh Visitor.*

The steamer *Defiance* sailed for Baltimore Thursday with the largest cargo ever carried from New Berne by steamer. It consisted of 812 bales cotton, 258 barrels of cleaned rice, 68,000 shingles, 73,000 wood plates, 200 sacks of cotton seed meal and many other smaller articles.—*New Berne Journal.*

From the Yadkin Valley *News* we learn that the grading has been completed in Mt. Airy township for the distance of two miles. This is a good item for Mt. Airy and for Greensboro. It begins to look more and more as though the track would be laid all the way through ere long.—*Greensboro Workman.*

Mr. W. T. Jordan, of Lumberton, Robeson county, sold eight tons of leaf tobacco at the Banner Warehouse in this place last week at an average of $14.75, and it was the poorest grade in his crop. Mr. Jordan is among the few farmers in Robeson county who raised their first crop of tobacco this year.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

Mr. Oxley, of Jones county, reports as the result of his farming operations this year, with one horse, seventy-five barrels of corn and ten bales of cotton. He invested only thirty-two dollars for fertilizer—kainit—being a firm believer in the old compost heap. Knowing when to plant and when to plow, he says, is just as important as having plenty of manure or rich land.—*New Berne Journal.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

This Week and Next Week

AT

HEADQUARTERS.

25

Sets Fancy Toilet Sets,

St. Denis, St. Lyon, Rangoon, Woodstock, Alton and Pastoral Patterns.

25

Sets in Tin--Handsome Colors.

15

Tea Sets--44 and 56 pieces--China.

500

Sets Common Teas, at 20 Cents per set.

DINNER SETS

in stock—latest shapes.

FULL

LINE WHITE GOODS, CRYSTAL AND COLORED.

GLASS GOODS.

Endless variety of Lamps and Fixtures.

MIRRORS.

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.

PLATED GOODS.

My stock will be complete this and next week.

LARGE PROVISION

has been made to fill this beautiful ware with

Every Substantial and Dainty That Money Can Buy.

Fruits and Nuts, Fish, Fowl and Meats of every kind;
Vegetables, Farinaceous Goods, Rye and Graham Flours.

Thomson's Imperial Flour

and every ingredient that a cook book can call for.

Canned Goods in great variety,

Glass Goods, appetizing and wholesome,

EXTRACTS AND ESSENCES,

Cranberries, Currants, Citron, Raisins,

BUCKWHEAT,

BUTTER from best dairies in Goshen county, N. Y.

SYRUP, MOLASSES, VINEGAR, PICKLES,

CHEESE—GERMAN and AMERICAN.

☞ In short, anything wanted may be called for

At Headquarters.

AN EYE

to the GRAND RECEPTION proposed for

Mr. SANTA CLAUS,

who will stop at Headquarters

1885.

No charge for visitors. Great pleasure taken to show and price my Goods, and

IF NOT OFFERED CHEAPER THAN ANY HOUSE SOUTH OF MASON & DIXON'S LINE,

DON'T BUY.

The fond memory of the past makes me grateful to an appreciative public, and in token thereof I tender to one and all a very pressing invitation to visit and examine

Our Prices

before buying.

HEADQUATERS

TO THE FRONT.

BUSINESS MY MOTTO.

I throw back the curtain to my

Jumbo Stock.

GEO. A. THOMSON.

nov 12-tf

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Valuable Farming Land

FOR SALE.

ONE TRACT ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF Cape Fear River, about ten miles below Fayetteville, containing 68 acres—about 50 acres cleared. This land is well watered, lies well and is as well adapted to the growth of corn and cotton as can be found anywhere. The corn crop on it this year averaged 40 bushels to the acre.

Also one tract of 138 acres—20 acres cleared and well ditched—on the Wilmington road, 5 miles from Fayetteville. About 80 acres of this tract is most excellent swamp land, susceptible of the highest cultivation.

This land can be bought on very reasonable terms, and time will be given for the payment. For further particulars apply to this office or

THEOPHILUS EVANS.

Oct. 29-tf.

T. W. BROADFOOT & CO.,

—SUCCESSORS TO—

S. J. HINSDALE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

PURE AND GENUINE MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS,

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS,

PETROLEUM OIL AND LAMPS,

SPICES,

Fine Perfumery, Tooth and Hair Brushes,

Window Glass, Paints, Oils and Varnishes,

SOAPS, POTASH, STARCH, DYE-STUFFS,

Choice Green and Black Teas,

FERTILIZING CHEMICALS OF ALL KINDS.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

Oct. 8, 1885. 1y

OVERBAUGH HOUSE,

A. OVERBAUGH, Proprietor,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE LIBERAL PATRONAGE OF COMMERCIAL Agents and travelers is a sufficient guarantee of its excellent accommodations and good management. It stands among the first hotels of the State. Owned by the proprietor, every effort possible is put forth for the pleasure and comfort of its guests.

oct 29 tf.

CHARLES HAIGH

HAS REMOVED

to his new and commodious building between

His Old Stand and People's National Bank,

Where he has in store a full line of

Staple Groceries:

BACON,
LARD,
FLOUR,
SUGARS,
COFFEES,
TEAS,
SALT, MOLASSES, CANNED GOODS, &C.

Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars.

HARDWARE,
CUTLERY,
WOODEN-WARE,
LEATHER,
AXLES,
RIMS, &C.

Agricultural Implements,

With additional store accommodations, and a very complete assortment of everything wanted in my branch of trade, I confidently ask for a continuance of the generous patronage which has favored me in the past.

CHARLES HAIGH.

Oct. 22 tf

MILLINERY!

I HAVE JUST RETURNED FROM NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE, HAVING SELECTED A

Fine and Beautiful Stock of Goods,

COMPRISING ALL THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES OF

Hats, Bonnets,

FANCY FEATHERS,

BIRDS AND RIBBONS.

—IN FACT—

All the LATEST Novelties in MILLINERY,

Which I will be happy to show to ALL, feeling assured that they will be pleased, not only with the Goods, but with the PRICES.

☞ *Next door to Mr. Sheetz's Furniture Store, on Green Street.*

Respectfully,

MRS. JOHN SHAW.

October 8, 1885. 139-tf

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING QUALIFIED AS ADMINISTRATOR upon the estate of John Geddy, Sr., I hereby give notice to all persons having claims against said estate to exhibit the same to me before October 29th, 1886. Parties indebted to said estate are notified that they must settle without delay.

McD. GEDDIE, Adm'r
JOHN GEDDIE, Sr.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 28, 1885. oct 29-6t

Excelsior Printing Co.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE SOUTH

—FOR—

JOB AND COMMERCIAL PRINTING.

All work executed with neatness and despatch.

Oct. 15. 6m.

A. GARRASON,

—DEALER IN—

HEAVY and FANCY GROCERIES,

General Family Supplies,

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

aug 13 131-tf

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Uncle Shep,"

AT 51 PERSON STREET,

IS WIDE AWAKE to the interests of his customers, and invites

ALL HIS FRIENDS,

whether relatives or not, to call and see him. He is prepared to furnish them with new and fresh supplies of

Groceries, &c.

He has added to his stock the FINEST CAKES and CRACKERS that Walter G. Wilson's establishment can produce, the best FRENCH CANDIES, &c., all of which will be sold at *prices to suit the times.*

nov 26-tf D. S. MAULTSBY, SR.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE NO. 13.

To take effect at 5:00 A. M., Nov. 23, 1885.

TRAIN NORTH.

	Arrive.	*Leave.*
Bennettsville,		8:20 a. m.
Shoe Heel,	9:40 a. m.	9:50 a. m.
Fayetteville,	12:00 m.	12:25 p. m.
Sanford,	2:15 p. m.	2:25 p. m.
Ore Hill,	3:43 p. m.	
Liberty,	4:37 p. m.	
Greensboro,	6:00 p. m.	

Dinner at Fayetteville.

TRAIN SOUTH.

	Arrive.	*Leave.*
Greensboro,		9:50 a. m.
Liberty,		11:05 a. m.
Ore Hill,		12:00 m.
Sanford,	1:20 p. m.	1:45 p. m.
Fayetteville,	3:50 p. m.	4:00 p. m.
Shoe Heel,	6:05 p. m.	6:15 p. m.
Bennettsville,	7:30 p. m.	

Dinner at Sanford.

Freight and Passenger Train leaves Bennettsville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30 p. m., arriving at Shoe Heel at 4:30 p. m. and Fayetteville at 8 p. m.

Leaves Fayetteville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6:30 a. m., Shoe Heel at 10 a. m. and arrives at Bennettsville at 12 m.

Freight and Passenger Train North leaves Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 a. m., (connecting at Sanford with Freight and Passenger Trains to Raleigh), leaves Sanford at 11:30 a. m. and arrives at Greensboro at 5:40 p. m.

Leaves Greensboro Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 a. m., leaves Sanford at 11:15 a. m. and arrives at Fayetteville at 2:40 p. m.

JNO. M. ROSE,
General Passenger Agent.

W. M. S. DUNN, General Superintendent.

nov 26-tf

THE HAYMOUNT GROCERY and PROVISION STORE,

(AT HEIDE'S OLD STAND)

Dealer in

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FISH, BEST BUTTER, LARD, CHEESE, FLOUR ALL GRADES, SPICES, ETC.

Also keeps in stock, in season, Foreign Fruits, Northern Apples, Onions, Cabbage, Irish Potatoes, Dates, Nuts, Canned Goods, and a full line of Plain and Fancy Candies, Notions, &c.

BEST WHITE OIL,
160° 20 cts. a gallon. | 112° 15 cts. a gallon.

H. M. ANDERSON, Manager.

nov 5-1m Heide's Old Stand.

Cumberland House.

I AM NOW FULLY PREPARED TO ACCOMMODATE the TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

Am Nearer and More Convenient to the Depot than Any Hotel in Town.

All I ask is a trial, as I shall spare no effort to please.

D. H. BELL.
Proprietor.

October 1, 1885. 138-6m

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers,

Keep everything usually found in a

First-Class Grocery.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

April 26, 1883. 12tf

J. E. GARRETT,

Book and Job Printer,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.

Jan'y 2, 1884. 48tf

MERCHANT MILLS.

The Old Reliable Again to the Front!

IN STOCK and to arrive, all kinds of GRAIN. With a double set of Burrs I am able to turn out a large quantity of Meal per day and can thus offer special inducements to buyers of Ground Stuff.

Flouring Mill in first class order.

Feed Meal—corn, peas and oats—Cracked Corn and Oats, Bran, &c., a specialty.

Bolted Meal, same price as unbolted.

THE PLACE to get your Wool Carded or Cotton Ginned. JAS. D. McNEILL.

Fayetteville, May 28, 1885. 120-tf

Groceries, Groceries.

IF YOU WISH TO BUY YOUR

Groceries and Provisions

Cheap, either at wholesale or retail, call and see

G. & R. INGRAM,
opposite the Postoffice.

Sept. 17, 1885. 136 3m

THE FAYETTEVILLE SEWING MACHINE

—AND—

MUSIC HOUSE!

The Largest in the Town of Fayetteville.

If you wish a

Sewing Machine,

of any kind, call on us.

If you wish a

Piano or Fine Toned Cabinet Organ,

call on us.

Don't fail to give us a call when in town. Orders attended to promptly and satisfaction guaranteed.

J. H. FARRAR, Manager.

Gillespie Street, Next to E. F. Moore.

July 23. 128 tf

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GUANO

For Wheat and Cotton.

I have now on hand my FIRST INSTALLMENT of

THE CELEBRATED

Navassa Guano,

for Wheat and Cotton, and would suggest to farmers that a favorable opportunity is offered for hauling it out as they bring in cotton.

nov 26-tf R. M. NIMOCKS.

Logs! Logs! Logs!

WE WISH TO BUY PINE LOGS ON THE line of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway, delivered at the sidings. Persons having logs to sell will find it to their interest to write us.

GREENSBORO SASH AND BLIND CO.

nov 19-1m Greensboro, N. C.

Notice! Notice! Notice!

—TO—

Carpenters, Bricklayers, Mill Wrights, Blacksmiths, Plasterers, Stonemasons, and Turpentine Operators:

A FULL LINE OF THE VERY BEST

TOOLS

—CAN BE FOUND AT THE—

HARDWARE STORE

—OF—

WALTER WATSON,

Manufacturer of all kinds of

EDGE TOOLS

GUNS, RIFLES, &C., &C.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

July 30. 129-tf

JAS. R. McNEILL & SON,

Undertakers and Cabinet Makers,

Furniture Upholstered and Varnished.

ALWAYS on hand a full stock of Wooden, White Glass and Metalic Coffins and Caskets, Burial Robes all sizes and styles.

All orders filled promptly *night* or day.

☞ Hearse furnished in town or country

We are also prepared to furnish

TOMBSTONES and MONUMENTS,

in any style. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

J. R. McNEILL & SON,
Fayetteville, N. C.

March 12, 1885. 109-tf

Tin Roofing,

ROOF REPAIRING AND PAINTING. TIN and Sheet Iron Ware made to order; Stove Pipes, Elbows, &c. Stoves repaired.

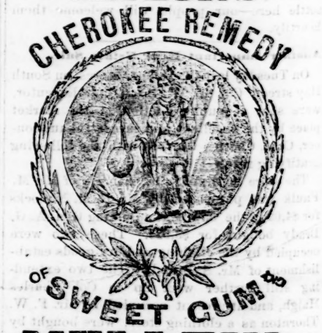
☞ Jobbing generally.

A. E. BRAMBLE,
No. 12 North-East Market Square.

September 10, 1885. 135-3m

FOR COUCHS AND CROUP USE

TAYLOR'S



The sweet gum, as gathered from a tree of the same name, growing along the small streams in the Southern States, contains a stimulating expectorant principle that loosens the phlegm producing the early morning cough, and stimulates the child to throw off the false membrane in croup and whooping cough. When combined with the healing mucilaginous principle in the mullein plant of the old field, presents in TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY OF SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN the finest known remedy for Coughs, Croup, Whooping-Cough and Consumption; and so palatable any child is pleased to take it. Ask your druggist for it. Price, 25c. and $1. WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

Use DR. BIGGERS' HUCKLEBERRY CORDIAL for Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Children Teething. For sale by all druggists.

September 3, 1885. 134-1y

HOLLAND HOUSE,

SHOE HEEL, N. C.,

COMFORTABLE ROOMS, NEW FURNITURE, CONVENIENT TO BOTH DEPOTS.

Table supplied with the best the market affords. No pains spared to make guests comfortable. Give us a trial.

C. A. HOLLAND.

October 1, 1885. 138-3m

A. MOORE,

Market Square and Green St.,

DEALER IN

Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars,

LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.

June 18, 1885. 123-tf

A BARGAIN.

PAPERS BY THE HUNDRED FOR SALE at the office of the OBSERVER AND GAZETTE at a low price. This will be found very cheap wrapping and waste paper for laying down carpets, &c.